REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY

General Directorate Of Forestry

STRATEGIC PLAN 2019-2023

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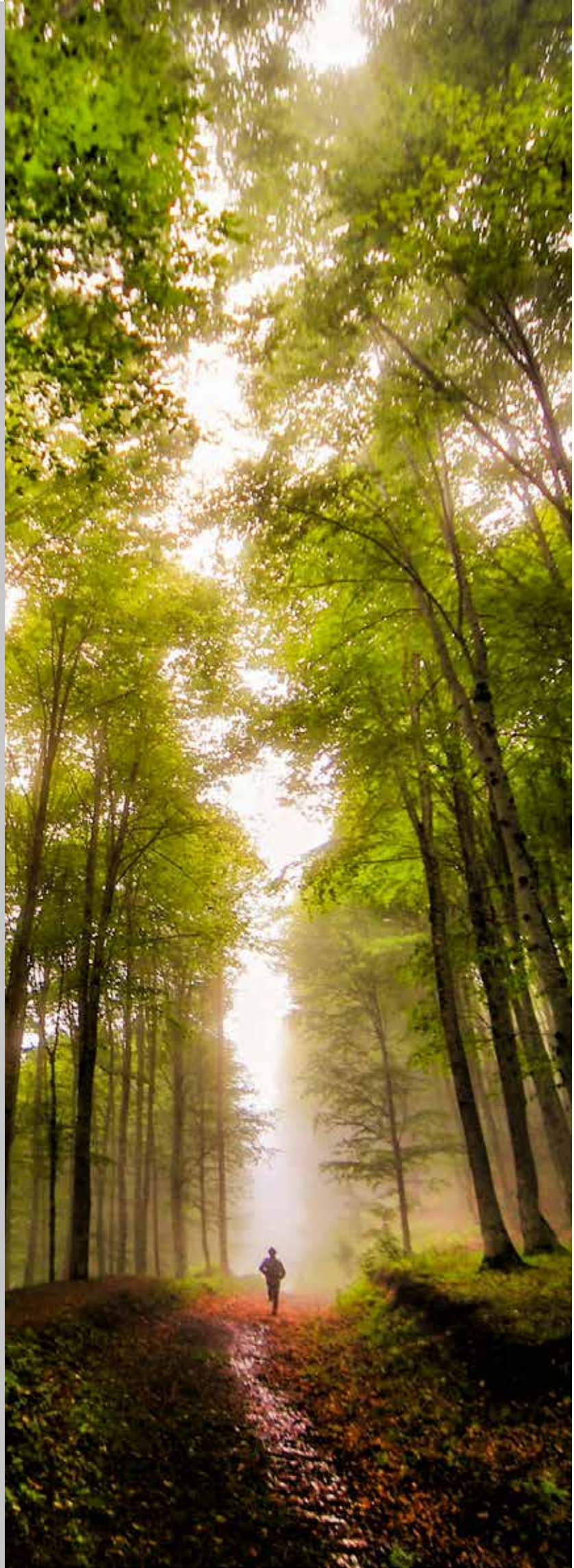
DECEMBER 2018

"Tree, flower and greens are civilization."

M. Atatürk



PREFACE

Rapidly growing population, urbanization, economic activities, diverse consumption habits; it increases the pressure on the environment and natural resources. Global problems such as environmental pollution, climate change, desertification, deforestation, water scarcity and food security remain on the world agenda.

Forests are among the important natural resources. However, global problems increasing day by day, such as industrialization, increasing urban population, global climate change, and the disappearance of biodiversity, threaten forests.

Economic, environmental and social developments in our country, as in the world, significantly increased the demands and expectations for forest resources. Until recently, forests, which have been predominantly the source of wood production, comes to the fore with non-wood forest products, ecological-social services and protective-environmental functions in recent years.

By changing the management style of forests based only on wood production, ecosystem based functional management model was put into practice; forestry activities were directed according to the functional management plans that take into account their ecological, economic and social functions.

Our country is one of the rare countries that can increase its forest presence. In the process, multi-purpose afforestation and soil conservation works were carried out on suitable areas, thus, while increasing forest areas on the one hand, erosion and sediment control, new recreation, tourism areas, new carbon sinks and oxygen sources were provided. In addition, it is aimed to contribute to the economy of the local people through afforestation income generating species.

Rapid rehabilitation of degraded forest areas and their conversion into productive forest areas, effective combating forest fire and pests, development of forest public relations and elimination of ownership problems, and efforts for multi-purpose and sustainable use of products and services provided by forests will be resolved in the new plan period. In this context, projects and action plans with priority areas of activity prepared and determined for the whole country have been put into practice.

I congratulate those who contributed to the preparation of the General Directorate of Forestry Strategic Plan (2019-2023, which will shed light for the next five years, I hope that the plan will be implemented effectively and contribute to the development of our forestry.

Dr. Bekir PAKDEMIRLI
Minister

PREFACE

When environmental issues, climate change, insufficiency of usable and healthy water resources, food safety issues such as human health and social expectations are considered sustainable management of forests becomes even more important.

Besides their vital functions such as regulating the water regime, soil conservation and environmental pollution, the place and role of forests are very important in the conservation of biological diversity.

Considering the demands of society and the structure of the country forests, it is the fundamental approach of today's understanding of forestry to discuss forest management in an ecosystem integrity of its biological and technical features and ecological, economic, social, cultural and managerial dimensions.

Our General Directorate carries its task on protecting, developing and expanding forests and managing them in a way to provide multi-dimensional benefits to society within the framework of understanding of sustainable forest management in harmony with the nature.

Projects and action plans prepared for the purpose of protecting, developing and improving forests in terms of quantity and quality, ensuring social and economic development, and making more use of the opportunities offered by forests with rich resource values, have been implemented.

Legal protection of forests, effective protection against various factors, especially fires and pests, multi-purpose and efficient management, industrial and soil conservation afforestation, rehabilitation studies, development of special afforestation and raising awareness of the society on these issues, forest-public relations improvement of the forests, sustainable use of the products and services provided by the forests and the development of institutional capacity are among our priority targets in the plan period.

In addition, it is considered that despite the demand increase for forest products, public requests for functional services of natural forests other than wood production, potential afforestation sites and industrial afforestation will become more and more important in closing the future wood supply gap.

Considering the contributions of faster and more effective decision-making opportunities with the transition to the presidential government system, I fully believe that the strategic goals set for meeting social expectations will be achieved in the plan period, by ensuring management within the framework of mission, vision and basic principles of the forest and forest resources which were determined.

Bekir KARACABEY
General Director

STRATEGIC PLAN AT A GLANCE

Developments in the world and in our country have revealed the need for restructuring in public administrative structure and management understanding. As a requirement of a transparent public structuring, a “strategic management” approach which is more sensitive to the increasing demands of the society, attaches importance to participation, has set its goals and priorities, is accountable and transparent, has been adopted in this process; the legal infrastructure of strategic planning was created with the Public Financial Management and Control Law No. 5018.
In this context; “General Directorate of Forestry 2010-2014 Strategic Plan” prepared in accordance with the transitional calendar attached to the “Regulation on Procedures and Principles Regarding Strategic Planning in Public Administrations”, in line with the procedures and principles determined by the relevant Regulation; It has been renewed to cover “2013-2017” and “2017-2021” periods.
With the Presidential Government System, the ministries were restructured, and in the announced Presidential 100-Day Executive Program; The issue of renewal of strategic plans to cover the period "2019-2023" was included.
Within the scope of the relevant Law, Regulation and Presidential 100-Day Execution Program, the General Directorate of Forestry Strategic Plan has been renewed to cover the 2019-2023 period. In this process; international conventions to which our country is a party, Development Plan, National Forestry Program of Turkey, the New Economic Program, Medium Term Financial Plan and other senior policy papers with national or regional strategy documents and / or the basic policy stipulated in the action plan, priorities, objectives and measures have been considered.

MISSION

To protect forest and forest resources, to develop with a close understanding of nature, to manage sustainably within the ecosystem integrity and to provide multidimensional benefits to the society

VISION

To be the leading institution in sustainable forest management practices

BASIC PRINCIPLES AND VALUES

Sustainability
Sensitivity to nature, environment and people
Neutrality
Reliability
Transparency and accountability
Participation
Stakeholder pleasure
Local and global responsibility
Productivity
Scientific

STRATEGIC GOAL (G1): TO PROTECT FOREST AND FOREST RESOURCES AGAINST BIOTIC AND ABIOTIC PESTS

Target (T1.1): Preventive measures will be increased and response capacity will be strengthened in combating forest fires.

Target (T1.2): The health of forest ecosystems will be monitored, firstly, natural or naturally appropriate preventive measures will be implemented in combating diseases and pests, and forest presence and health will be preserved.

Target (T1.3): Registration of forest areas whose cadaster has been finalized will be ensured and property problems will be eliminated.

Target (T1.4): Socio-economic development will be supported in forest villages.

STRATEGIC GOAL (G2): TO DEVELOP FORESTS, TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY AND TO EXPAND LANDS

Target (T2.1): Wood quality, seed and fruit productivity will be improved, and silvicultural maintenance measures for the establishment of healthy forests will be increased.

Target (T2.2): The fertile forest area will be increased to 14,000,000 hectares.

Target (T2.3): The application rate will be increased from 9% to 100% in a total potential area of 330.000 hectares, which is determined to be suitable for industrial afforestation.

Target (T2.4): Our forest assets will be increased to 30% of the country's total area.

Target (T2.5): Erosion to reduce soil loss will be tackled, pasture improvement studies will be developed.

STRATEGIC GOAL (G3): TO PROVIDE SOCIAL BENEFITS FROM THE GOODS AND SERVICES PRODUCED BY FORESTS

Target (T3.1): In accordance with the multi-purpose utilization of 6,868,000 hectares of forest area, inventory will be prepared and the management plan will be renewed.

Target (T3.2): Quality and efficiency will be increased in wood-based forest products, and costs will be reduced and sustainable competition will be achieved in the domestic and foreign markets.

Target (T3.3): Ecotourism services will be expanded and non-wood forest product variety and production will be increased..

Target (T3.4): Taking into consideration the national conditions and international developments, standardization and certification system in forest products will be developed and certified forest area will be increased..

Target (T3.5): Forestry infrastructure will be strengthened; pilot applications will be carried out for the development of road standards in forests whose main function is production.

STRATEGIC GOAL (G4): TO IMPROVE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Target (T4.1): Research and development projects will be prepared and implemented to solve problems in the forestry field, to develop new techniques and to ensure effective governance.

Target (T4.2): To ensure institutionalization in strategic management; financial, legal, administrative and human resources will be developed.

Target (H4.3): Information systems and technology infrastructure will be completed, forest information system will be developed and expanded.

BASIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator		**Beginning Value (2018)**	**Targeted Value At The End of Plan Period (2023)**
The ratio of forest growing stock to total area of the country	Percentage	29,0	30,0
Productive forest land	Thousand hectares	12.900	14.000
Amount of wood per hectare	Cubic meter	73,3	75,0
Total increment amount in forests	Thousand cubic meter	47.000	48.000
The rate of industrial afforestation application in potential areas	Percentage	9,0	100,0
Registered forest land	Thousand hectares	20.000	24.000
Certificated forest land	Million hectare	2,4	10,0
The area per fire	Hectare	2,6	2,2
Total standing tree sale rate in DKGH (Standing Barky Stem Volume)	Percentage	33	56
Income coverage ratio	Percentage	57,0	62,0

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STRATEGIC PLAN PREPARATION PROCESS

The preparation process of the "General Directorate of Forestry 2019-2023 Strategic Plan" prepared within the scope of the Public Financial Management and Control Law No. 5018, the Regulation and Principles Regarding Strategic Planning in Public Administrations and the Presidential 100-Day Execution Program, was initiated with the Ministry Approval no. 1875570 on September 07, 2018. .

1. Method

The 2019-2023 Strategic Plan Preparation Program has been prepared in line with the "Regulation on Procedures and Principles Regarding Strategic Planning" and has been announced to the central and provincial units by the internal circular which the planning studies have been started with.

Organizational Structure

Strategic planning process organizational structure has been established; The Strategy Development Board consisting of 27 members and the Strategic Planning Team consisting of 30 members were identified and their duties were defined. In addition, three sub-working groups consisting of Strategic Planning Team members were formed to conclude the studies to be carried out within the scope of the preparation of the information, documents and reports requested during the strategic plan preparation process, and the coordination and support services were carried out by the Strategy Development Department in the planning process.

Sub Working Group 1

Evaluation of the Implementing Strategic Plan and PESTLE Analysis

Sub Working Group 2

Analysis of High Policy Papers

Sub Working Group 3

Legislation Analysis, Determination of Fields of Activity and Products and Services, Internal Analysis

Awareness

The members of the Strategy Development Board and the Strategic Planning Team, which are included in the organizational structure of the strategic planning process, are informed about the strategic management process and planning; a sense of awareness have been created.

2. Participation

Ensuring participation in the strategic planning process has been the main priority, based on the general principles set out in Article 5 of the Regulation on Procedures and Principles Regarding Strategic Planning.

Accordingly, the strategic planning process was carried out with the support of high level executives, the outputs of the study meetings organized and summarized below, and the outputs of the study[1] on stakeholder analysis conducted in 2016 were taken into consideration during the preparation process of the plan.

Meetings

~~1- A meeting was organized in o~~rder to establish a strategic plan preparation program and to evaluate the issues that could affect the planning process positively and / or negatively;

[1]The number of internal stakeholders who expressed their opinions by participating in the study is 6.102 and the number of external stakeholders is 2.968. Of the internal stakeholders participating in the survey; 12.7% manager, 0.4% inspector / auditor, 33.9% technical staff, 8.3% forest conservation officer, 14.6% worker and 30.1% On the other hand, it is composed of personnel who are in other positions. 6.3% of the respondents received primary education, 22.1% high school, 16.9% associate degree, 47% university and 7.7% graduate (postgraduate or doctorate) education. .

External stakeholders; 75% of them are public institutions, 10% are universities, 2% are local administrations and 12.3% are other sector representatives.

The data obtained as a result of the application was analyzed with the 11.0 version of the SPSS packet statistics program. Accordingly, the reliability of the application was tested first, and then the arithmetic means, standard deviations and frequency distributions of the answers given to the questionnaire were revealed.

However, a rating scale of 5 options (1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = indecisive, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree) was used in the data collection phase.

valuated and the organizational structure of the detailed schedule and planning process were established, and the general principles and the issues to be considered in the process were determined.

2- In the second study meeting organized to evaluate the outputs of the works concluded within the context of the situation analysis and realized with the participation of the Strategy Development Board and the Strategic Planning Team, the prepared reports were evaluated; determination and needs were determined.

3- The process of determining the strategic objectives was carried out with the participation of the expenditure units under the coordination of the Strategic Planning Team; The target cards prepared in line with the findings resulted in the situation analysis were finalized in the meeting held with the participation of the Senior Management and Strategy Development Board members.

4- The "General Directorate of Forestry 2019-2023 Strategic Plan Draft" prepared as a result of the studies carried out was submitted to the Presidency Strategy and Budget Presidency for evaluation, and its final form was made in line with the evaluation report received.

1. Institutional History

It is known that forests were open to everyone's use as "cibal-i mubaha" during the Ottoman period. The first regulation on forests started with the establishment of the Istanbul Forestry Directorate in 1839, together with the Imperial Edict of Reorganization.

The Forestry Directorate, which was founded in 1839 and is the first institutional forestry organization, was established to increase the income sources of the Empire, whose economic structure deteriorated. This is why; It was affiliated to the Ministry of Trade. However, it was deemed appropriate that the General Directorate of Forestry, established in 1869, be included in the organizational structure of the Ministry of Finance. When the historical process including the Republic period is examined; It is observed that the General Directorate of Forestry worked under the Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Finance and Agriculture.

In addition to opening the Faculty of Forestry to education in 1857 in order to train the staff who will strengthen the technical and economic forestry practice in our country, different legislations, fatwas, orders, regulations and regulations dictated by the day and conditions were issued.

In the Republican period, between 1920-1923, the General Directorate of Forestry continued its activities as a General Directorate affiliated to the Deputy of Economics. In this period, some laws and decisions were enacted and put into practice. In Atatürk's opening speech of the Assembly in 1922: "It is one of our main motives to keep in mind, to expand and to ensure maximum commitment in our forests, which are important for both agriculture and the land of wealth and well-being of our country." their declarations constituted the basis for the development of our forestry services.

The General Directorate of Forestry was established as an administration with supplementary budget, the provision of which was enforced by Law No. 3204 enacted in 1937. With the Forest Law No. 3116, which entered into force the same year, the foundation of modern forestry has been laid. The General Directorate of Forestry created employment and resources, especially in the foundation years of the Republic, in the most inaccessible regions of the country, and contributed to the delivery of infrastructure services such as road, water, electricity and communication to these regions. The General Directorate of Forestry has continued its organization in the provinces since 1937; State Forestry Enterprises were established in 1945, and forestry directorates have been established since 1951, and state forestry enterprises were affiliated to these chief offices.

The forestry activities, which increased systematically between 1937-1969, made the foundation of an independent ministerial structure necessary. In 1969, the "Ministry of Forestry"

was established to carry out forestry services independently and organizing on a service basis, and the General Directorate of Forestry was affiliated to the Ministry of Forestry as a subsidiary. However, the Ministry of Forestry, which was established in 1969, continued its duty until 1981, and was later merged with the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock under the name of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. In 1983, the Ministry of Rural Affairs was also included in the same Ministry and converted into "Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs". This merge couldn't get success as it was expected, and the problems experienced before 1969 came up again. Moreover, negative results were seen not only in the structure of the Ministry but also in the works of the general directorates affiliated to the Ministry.

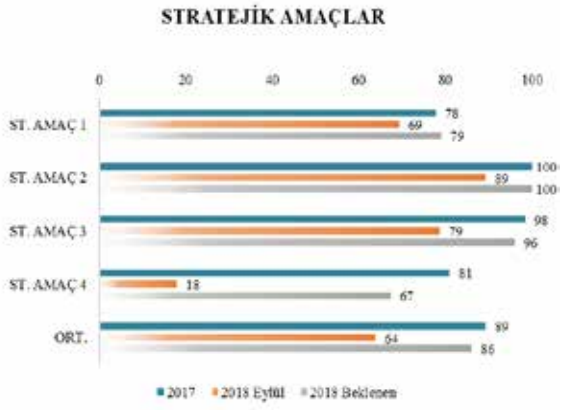
These negativities have also affected community relations with forestry institutions; forestry was restructured as "Ministry of Forestry" in 1991, and was affiliated to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 2003, the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs in 2011 and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry as a public institution with a private legal entity in 2018.

2. Evaluation of the Implemented Strategic Plan

Mission of the General Directorate of Forestry in Strategic Plan 2017-2021; **"To protect forest and forest resources, to develop with a close understanding of nature, to manage in a sustainable ecosystem integrity and to provide multidimensional benefits to the society"**, and vision; was expressed as "being the leading institution in sustainable forest management practices", within this framework, 17 strategic targets and 41 performance indicators were included in the current plan under 4 strategic objectives.

During the implementation period of the plan; The progress achieved in the strategic objectives determined for the development, expansion and utilization of forest resources development axes has resulted at the targeted level.

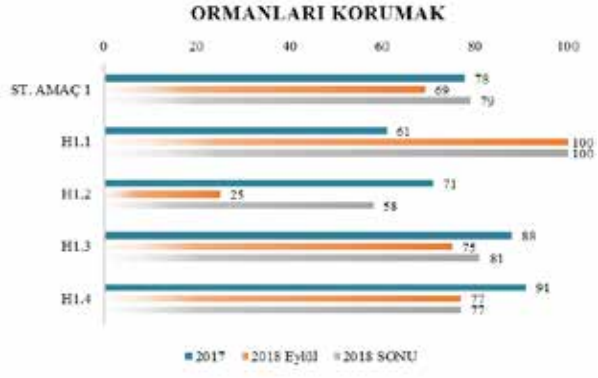
Regarding the development of the institutional capacity, the progress made in the determined strategic objective remained below the targeted level. From this perspective; In the new plan, revisions were made in the performance indicators determined on "protecting forests and improving institutional capacity".



Performance values of strategic targets were calculated by using the levels of access to indicator values in the current strategic plan;

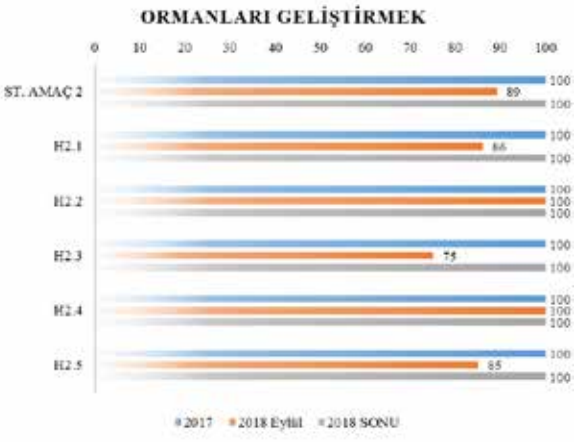
In the strategic targets determined under the strategic purpose of **Protecting Forest and Forest Resources against Biotic and Abiotic Pests,** the targeted results in combating forest fires have been achieved, while in others a performance was successful 60-80%.

Target(T1.1): Preventive measures will be increased and response capacity will be strengthened in combating forest fires.
Target(T1.2): The health of forest ecosystems will be monitored, firstly, natural or naturally appropriate preventive measures will be implemented in combating diseases and pests, and forest presence and health will be preserved.
Target(T1.3): The forests of cadastre procedure is completed will be registered and ownership problems will be eliminated.
Target(T1.4): Socio-economic development will be supported in forest villages.



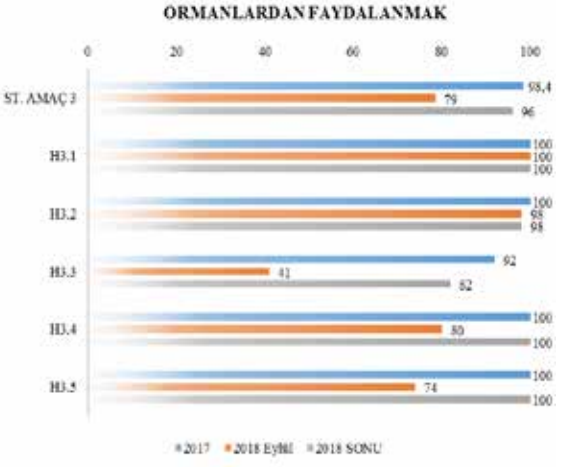
The outputs and results determined by the plan were obtained in strategic goals identified under the strategic objective of **Developing Forests, Increasing Productivity and Expanding Areas**.

Target(T2.1): Wood quality, seed and fruit productivity will be improved, and silvicultural maintenance measures for the establishment of healthy forests will be increased.
Target(T2.2): The fertile forest area will be increased to 13,250,000 hectares.
Target(T2.3): The rate of implementation will be increased from 11% to 26% in a total potential area of 165,000 hectares, which is determined to be suitable for industrial afforestation.
Target(T2.4): Our forest assets will be increased to 29.50% of the country's total area.
Target(T2.5): Erosion to reduce soil loss will be tackled, pasture improvement studies will be developed.



The performance level determined by the plan was obtained in the goals identified under the strategic objective of **Ensuring Optimum Utillization of the Products and Services Produced by Forests** but the level targeted on the expansion of recreation services wasn't reached.

Target(T3.1): Inventory of 5,605,000 hectares of forest area will be prepared in accordance with the multi-purpose utilization and a management plan will be made.
Target(T3.2): Quality and efficiency will be increased in wood-based forest products, and costs will be reduced and sustainable competition will be achieved in the domestic and foreign markets.
Target(T3.3): Recreation services will be expanded, the potential of non-wood forest products will be determined, and the product type of economic importance will be increased by 10% and the amount of production will be increased by 75%.
Target(T3.4): Taking into consideration the national conditions and international developments, standardization and certification system in forest products will be developed, and certified forest area will be increased.
Target(T3.5): Forestry infrastructure will be strengthened, pilot applications will be carried out for the development of road standards in forests whose main function is production.



In the strategic goals determined under the strategic objective of **Improving Institutional Capacity**; The goals set for information systems and technological infrastructure have been reached, and the performance achieved in other goals has remained below the targeted level since the number of outsourced projects and staff allocated are below the expected level.

Target(T4.1): Research and development projects will be prepared and implemented to solve problems in the forestry area, to develop new techniques and to ensure effective governance.
Target(T4.2): To ensure institutionalization in strategic management; financial, legal, administrative and human resources will be developed.
Target(T4.3): Information systems and technology infrastructure will be completed, forest information system will be developed and expanded.

3. Regulation Analysis

The basic principles and principles of forest ownership and forest management within the state, and the regulations aiming to protect forest areas were provided with constitutional guarantee for the first time with the 1961 Constitution. With the Constitution of 1982, the state patronage on forests continued and regarding forest and forestry, in article 44 titled “Land Ownership”, the

expression "……. it does not result in the reduction of forests and the decrease of other soil and underground wealth."; In the 46th article titled "Expropriation", the expression "…. The cultivation of new forests…"; and 169th article titled "Protection and Development of Forests" and exclusively about forests and finally 170th article titled "Protection of Forest Villagers" were included.

When these four articles of the Constitution are examined, it is seen that the primary target is to prevent forest destruction and minimize losses; the need for the state's expropriation authority to be specifically regulated in order to cultivate new forest areas; ensuring continuity in degraded forest areas, determining the positive and negative liabilities to be followed in the management and supervision of existing forests; the measures to be taken and the fields of activity are determined in the direction of the development of the villagers in or adjacent to the forest, as well as the protection of forests and their integrity.

The first legal regulations regarding forests were provided by the Forest Law No. 3116, which came into force on 18/02/1937; With the Law No. 4785, which came into force after it was published on 13/07/1945, the institution to nationalize owned lands on forestland was introduced; Afterwards, "Additional Law on the Addition of Some Articles to the Forest Law and Amendment in the First Article of this Law", which is publicly called the "restitution law", was published and the return of some private forests was targeted if the conditions existed.

A comprehensive amendment was made in Law No. 3116 with the Law No. 5653, which entered into force in 1950, and eventually the Law No. 6831 on Forest came into force in 1956. Law No. 6831 is a comprehensive and occasional law that is amended by changing certain articles.[2]

4. High Policy Papers Analysis

The basic policies, priorities and goals related to forestry and forest resource management; has been included in development plans and programs national, regional and sectoral strategy documents of which implementation process is being continued, as outlined below.

High Policy Paper	The Basic Policies, Priorities and Goals
The Eleventh Development Plan (2019-2023)	Completing the National Forest Inventory study
	Strengthening the capacity to combat diseases and pests and fires in forestry
	Continuing to give support forest villagers within certain programs, to increase professionalization through training activities to increase quality production and labor productivity in forestry.
	Enabling the establishment of industrial plantations with fast growing species to meet the wood raw material needs
	Promoting the use of wood and determining its standards

[2] Development areas and deficiencies in the forestry legislation were determined by the National Forstry Program of Turkey adopted in 2004; In the light of the changing socio-economic conditions of the country and developments in forestry policies, strategies and approaches, amendments were made to the relevant legislation.

High Policy Paper	The Basic Policies, Priorities and Goals
National Forestry Program of Turkey (2004-2023)	Conservation of forests, their areas, biological diversity and natural structures, and protection against biotic and abiotic damages
	Development of existing forests
	Expansion of forestlands with forest facility on suitable areas other than forest
	Providing ecological, economic, social and cultural multidimensional benefits from forests at local, national and global levels, sustainably sharing and benefiting the community
Climate Change Strategy of Turkey (2010-2023)	Taking effective measures against possible insects, fungi and similar pests that may increase in forest areas in parallel with the increase of temperatures
	Developing and disseminating efforts to combat desertification and erosion
	Giving priority to erosion and wet control projects in all basins, especially in dam and pond basins
	Accelerating the prevention of forest fires that will increase due to the adverse effects of climate change and the protection of the sinks that decrease due to deforestation, the protection and development of natural forests and afforestation works.
	Evaluation of the effects of climate change on the forests of our country
Climate Change Action Pla of the Republic of Turkey (2011-2023)	Developing new methods and techniques to increase effectiveness in combating disease and insect damages
	Increasing preventive measures in combating forest fires, developing existing early warning systems
	Monitoring forest ecosystems Ensuring that European level practices of the Level I and Level II Program are integrated with the National Forest Inventory
	Identifying meadows, pastures, grazing lands, settlements, wetlands, agricultural lands and other areas that turn into other fields
	Establishing a monitoring system that will facilitate and guide the fight against forest losses; integration into the proposed Forest Inventory and Monitoring System
	Classification of land use according to IPCC standard and establishment of decision support mechanism for monitoring changes
	Training of forest villagers on the importance of protecting forests and forests in climate change
	Providing trainings to raise awareness of villagers, especially women, in order to use energy efficiently and provide thermal insulation in forest villages.
	Conducting preliminary assessment studies taking into account biodiversity, wildlife, hydrology and carbon storage functions in non-forest or edge pasture areas and forest openings, aforestation or breeding.
	Integration of data related to natural disasters such as flood, flood, avalanche, landslide with Forest Inventory and Monitoring System Preparation of the technical and administrative instructions necessary for the expansion of the Tatar coppice enterprises Basing the practices on energy forestry on scientific basis and determining the potential in our country Encouraging energy forestry in lands that are not ecologically and economically viable for agricultural use Determination of industrial plantation areas for wood production and production capacity and tree types to be used in these areas Establishment of afforestation monitoring system and integration into Forest Inventory and Monitoring System Making an assessment on the usage areas of the logs and the registration of the sectors R & D studies on determination and monitoring of climate change impacts in steppe ecosystems (indicator species, sensitive ecosystems)

High Policy Paper	The Basic Policies, Priorities and Goals
Climate Change Action Plan of the Republic of Turkey (2011-2023)	R & D studies on determination and monitoring of climate change effects (indicator species, sensitive ecosystems) in inland water ecosystems (wetlands, peatlands, lakes, rivers)
	R&D studies for determining and monitoring climate change impacts in marine-coastal ecosystems (indicator species, sensitive ecosystems)
	R&D studies for determining and monitoring climate change impacts in mountain ecosystems (indicator species, sensitive ecosystems)
	Determination of sink potential and cost analysis in forestry sector
	R & D studies to determine and monitor the effects of climate change on natural, cultural and visual landscape
	An evaluation to estimate the greenhouse gas sink potential that may occur in the Kyoto Protocol AKAKDO reporting
	Determining the possibilities of forestry activities to benefit from UNFCCC and KP instruments (Carbon markets, REDD + etc.) and related carbon capture potential
	Identifying the socio-economic impacts of climate change on forest villagers
	Establishing a financial mechanism under the responsibility of the General Directorate of Forestry to support R&D studies on climate change and climate change adaptation.
	Identifying and monitoring the effects of climate change on forestry activities, forest ecosystem and species
	Determining the effects of temperature increase and precipitation regime change caused by climate change on forest ecosystem and species
	Identifying and monitoring the effects of climate change on forest fires and processing them on fire risk maps
	Including the risk preparation / prevention issues required for forest fires caused by climate change within the scope of local / regional planning studies
	In order to minimize the risks of climate change on livelihoods, diversification of livelihood activities of forest villagers and, if necessary, moving to different activities
	Determination of carbon retention potentials of maquis and steppe areas which are widely distributed in our country
	Including the risk preparation / prevention issues required to combat forest fires caused by climate change within the scope of local / regional planning studies.
	Creation and implementation of models on carbon cycle and pools
	Evaluation of the findings obtained by measuring the effects of atmospheric pollution, climate change and other factors on forests
	More resources are allocated from the existing R&D financial resources, especially the R&D support mechanisms of the General Directorate of Forestry, to projects on climate change and forest-pasture-agriculture ecosystems.
	Development of modern technology based monitoring and early warning systems to increase efficiency in forest protection and firefighting
	Preparation and implementation of forest risk reports within the scope of forest health monitoring studies
National Combating Desertification Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2023)	Creating the necessary technical, managerial and hardware infrastructure for monitoring forest ecosystems effectively
	Developing and implementing a system for monitoring biodiversity and ecosystem services in forests and pasture lands
	Implementing research projects and sharing their results with relevant institutions in order to determine the possible effects and necessary adaptation measures of climate change on natural habitats, biodiversity and pasture lands

High Policy Paper	The Basic Policies, Priorities and Goals
National Combating Desertification Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2023)	In order to develop the forest villagers from socio-economic aspects; Providing grants and credit support to increase the diversity of income sources, provide employment and reduce forest dependency and pressure on forest villagers (including informal sector)
	Implementing legislation-based measures to address problems in desertification / land degradation
	Appropriate erosion control studies in areas with priority for erosion risk
	Preparation of breeding plans for in-forest pastures, realization of breeding studies in the mentioned areas in a way to protect biological diversity and ecosystem services
	Carrying out awareness-raising activities for the sustainable use of forests and pastureland and the protection of soil and water resources to target women.
	Improvement of degraded forest areas, especially arid forests, within the framework of SOY (Sustainable Forest Management) criteria and forestation studies with appropriate species and methods in order to increase the forest area
	Rehabilitation of mining sites
	Development of indicators, inventory and assessment methods for land degradation and hydrological functions for sustainable forest management, preparation of functional management plans, making appropriate revisions in forest management planning guidelines and legislation
	In order to protect and develop natural resources within the framework of sustainable land management principles with a holistic and participatory approach, implementation studies, especially integrated watershed rehabilitation and management plans, are implemented.
	Increasing the amount of forest area that received sustainable forest management certificate
	Determination of non-wood products and services in forest and in-forest pasture areas, preparation of sustainable usage plans that take into account the balance of utilization and protection.
	Development and implementation of systems to integrate and monitor biodiversity and ecosystem services in forest management
National Biological Diversity Strategy and Action Plan (2007)	Monitoring ecosystems, species and populations under pressure within a program that integrates biotic and abiotic parameters
	Detection of forest ecosystems under pressure and classification according to their hazard conditions
	Starting from priority ecosystems and hotspots, establishing new protected areas within forest ecosystems, completing the management plans of existing protected areas and strengthening the necessary administrative and logistical infrastructure for effective management of these areas.
	Integration and implementation of forest management plans and implementation rules to support the sustainable use of forest ecosystems and conservation of biodiversity
	Making the results of the research and information obtained from the monitoring program available to decision makers, users and other stakeholders in order to better evaluate the status and progress of forest biological diversity
National Watershed Management Strategy (2014-2023)	Until 2023, erosion control, afforestation and in-forest pasture improvement works are carried out in 1.620.000 hectares of land.
	With the erosion control works to be carried out, it is ensured that the amount of erosion carried by erosion, which is still 250 million tons per year, is reduced to 150 million tons in 2023.
	Preparation and implementation of basin rehabilitation, flood, avalanche and landslide projects against natural disasters in upper basin areas
	Preparation and implementation of large-scale integrated and participatory watershed rehabilitation projects in appropriate basins for the implementation of watershed protection and rehabilitation activities, along with activities to improve the living and income conditions of low-income people who put pressure on natural resources. With the rehabilitation and afforestation works to be carried out in degraded forest areas, the normal / productive forest areas, which still constitute 50% of the forests in the basins, are increased to 75% in 2023.

High Policy Paper	The Basic Policies, Priorities and Goals
National Watershed Management Strategy (2014-2023)	Increasing the sink capacity in forest areas in the basins (to increase the carbon sink amount, which is currently 15,5 million tons per year, to 16,7 million tons in 2015 and 20 million tons in 2023)
	Improving the utilization of non-wood forest products, increasing the amount of produced and marketed products and the income generated by local villagers from these products by at least 25%
National Rural Development Strategy (2014-2020)	Development of income generating activities for forest products
	Supporting pond construction for animal drinking water and fire fighting
National Regional Development Strategy (2014-2023)	Supporting cultivation of long-lived plants and forage crops within the scope of combating erosion
	Creating green development programs on the basis of sustainability for villages and forest villages located in mountainous areas
	Initiation of special development programs for protected areas and their settlements
	Within the scope of the establishment of biodiversity monitoring systems, establishing the necessary technical infrastructure, determining the indicators for monitoring
EU İntegrated Environment Adoptation Strategy (2007-2023	Enabling efficiency-enhancing practices in buildings and facilities
	Completing the National Forest Inventory
Energy Productivity Strategy (2010-2023)	Development of management systems with comprehensive information on the size and value of ecosystem services
Forestry Policy Paper (2017)	Regulation of the legislation by making use of the experiences of the countries revising the forest legislation
	Establishment of a forest advisory body for greater participation and transparency in forest resources management
	Creating new procurement and purchasing structures to increase competitiveness
	Analyze the supply chain component processes to get an up-to-date view of current supply and purchasing costs in the industry
	Identification of productivity problems about the current configuration of the supply chain and the resulting interaction between suppliers (primarily OGM), buyers and loggers (including villages and cooperatives)
	Comparison of the General Directorate of Forestry with similar public institutions in terms of financial, environmental and social parameters
	Investments in forest roads and necessary expansion in harvest infrastructure to increase production
	Following a planned and gradual approach in cooperation with the wood industry
	Increasing the forestation scale and developing the private forestry sector by ensuring the participation of the private sector
	To ensure that all environmental services of the forests are provided without interruption, planting more drought-resistant tree species and carrying out studies that will provide a full understanding of the ecosystem-level effects Extending national forest inventory studies across the country to help monitor and report on biodiversity in forests In order to ensure the sustainable development of non-wood forest products; determining the current status of the resource, determining non-wood forest products that offer the best opportunity in terms of harvesting, processing, marketing and export, transferring user rights to forest villages with the changes to be made in the forest law and ensuring the provision of sustainable management provisions Development of application principles for harvesting non-wood forest products to prevent overuse, wrong timing, poor storage conditions

5. Sustainable Development Goals, International Strategies and Initiatives

5.1 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations General Assembly convened the Sustainable Development Summit in 2015 and adopted the **"2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)"**. This important global initiative, which aims at sustainable development in all dimensions, has a total of 17 sustainable development goals.

There are commitments to reduce or reverse all the negativities in order to provide a more feasible ecological system within the scope of one of the global targets number 15 “Terrestrial Life” target, set for ensuring sustainable global development.

In this framework, the aim of SDG-15 is to “protect biological diversity losses by protecting, improving and supporting existing values in sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, managing and developing forests sustainably, fighting desertification, stopping land degradation or reversing.” Depending on the subject in question, in article 15.3; It has been accepted as “until 2030, combating desertification, rehabilitation of degraded land and soils including desertification, drought and flooded lands, and efforts of balancing the land degradation of the world”.

1. Stop Poverty
2. Stop Hunger
3. Healthy Individuals
4. Qualified Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitary Conditions
7. Accessible and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reducing Inequalities
11. Sustainable City and Living Areas
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life in Water
15. Terrestrial Life
16. Peace and Justice
17. Partnerships for Goals

5.2 European Union (EU) Forestry Strategy

The main objective of the EU Forestry Strategy is “Strengthening the Sustainable Forest Management as defined in the forest principles and defined in the Ministerial Conference process”. This aim is defined and implemented through national forestry programs or equivalent programs.

In order to provide a suitable framework for the forestry strategy in the European Union, to meet the demands of the European Parliament, taking into account the opinions decided by the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions; Within the scope of the principles and commitments adopted at the international level, the European Union Forestry Strategy, which aims to ensure the implementation of the decisions and action suggestions taken especially in the United Nations Environment and Development Conference and Pan-Europe (Forest Europe) process, was prepared for the first time in 1998 and was accepted by the European Commission. . However, the new “EU Forest Strategy” with the contributions of the European Union member countries and stakeholders to update the strategy in question according to social and political changes, to develop new strategies, to reveal the increasing social demands on forest resources, to complete the shortcomings and to minimize the new challenges faced by the forests and forestry sector. ”Was prepared and accepted by the European Commission on 20 September 2013. With the new strategy, it is aimed to prevent different practices in the member states, while establishing an effective information network is recommended.

With this new strategy, it is appropriate to establish a common vision on sustainable forest management in Europe, to determine strategic orientations and action priorities and targets together with stakeholders, to set out the European Union and member states financing strategies, to monitor, evaluate and report practices through cross-sectoral cooperation. development of mechanisms is aimed.

5.3 United Nations Environment and Development Conference

The outcomes of the conference, which was held in 1992 and is the beginning of a process that will deeply affect the world forestry and lead to radical structural changes, are briefly presented below.

The Rio Declaration is a set of principles covering the rights and obligations of countries on environment and development, which are not legally binding, but bring a political obligation to governments. The Declaration was ratified by Turkey including in countries where the state and heads of government.

The Forestry Principles, although not legally binding, have been prepared as a separate document consisting of principles covering all forests and approved by the heads of state and government of the countries. This document covers the principles for the management, protection and development of all forests in all geographical regions and climate zones of the world. The main purpose of these principles is to contribute to the management, conservation and sustainable development of forests and to provide their multi-purpose and complementary functions and uses.

Agenda 21 is an action plan that defines the activities that governments, development organizations, UN agencies and independent sectors should take in entering the 21st century in all areas that affect the environment and economy. This document consists of four basic parts (Social and Economic Dimensions, Conservation and Management of Resources for Development, Strengthening the Role of Effective Groups, Implementation Mechanisms). Under these four sections, sectoral and cross-sectoral issues are discussed separately. In addition to 6 sections that indirectly concern forestry, section 11 concerns forestry directly. In the implementation program of this section under the title of Combating Deforestation; Objectives and activities to be carried out in order to reach the objectives of "Preservation of forest functions, protection of forests, continuous and balanced management, continuous and balanced use and evaluation of products and services obtained from forests, capacity building for forest planning, evaluation and monitoring" and implementation mechanisms are defined.

The purpose of the **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD);** to prevent land degradation, mitigate drought effects and contribute to sustainable development and creation of better living conditions for people living in arid areas. UNFCC is implemented through national action programs, the purpose of which is to eliminate the underlying causes of deforestation and find ways to prevent it. The convention requires national, subregional and regional action programs to combat desertification.

The objective of the **Biodiversity Convention (BÇS);** to ensure the conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity and fair sharing of benefits from genetic resources through appropriate technology transfer. Since forests are one of the biggest sources of biodiversity, most of the articles in this contract concern forests. The Convention requires the development of strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in-situ and outside of its natural environment (ex-situ).

The purpose of the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change and to provide financial resources and technology transfer to developing countries for the measures to be taken for this purpose. The convention calls on developed countries to keep greenhouse gas emissions at the level of 1990 and tries to achieve this in cooperation with national or other countries. Therefore, even the ability of forests to hold only carbon reveals the judgment that the destruction or deforestation of forests in the world should be prevented.

6. Fields of Activity, Products and Services Offered

Our country's forest assets cover 22% of the country's surface area with 22,621,000 hectares. Within this area, the normal closed forest area constitutes 57,03% of the total forest area with 12,900,000 hectares, and the discontinuous forest area constitutes 42,97% of the total forest area with 9,721,000 hectares.[3]

TablE 1: The State of Forest Lands According to Different Inventory Years

Inventory Year	Forest Type	Normal Forest		Discontinuous Forest		Total	
		Hectare	Percent	Hectare	Percent	Hectare	Percent
1973	High Forest	6.176.899	30,58	4.757.708	23,55	10.934.607	54,13
	Coppice	2.679.558	13,27	6.585.131	32,60	9.264.689	45,87
	Total	**8.856.457**	**43,85**	**11.342.839**	**56,15**	**20.199.296**	**100,00**
2012	High Forest	10.281.728	47,43	6.978.864	32,19	17.260.592	79,62
	Coppice	1.276.940	5,89	3.140.602	14,49	4.417.542	20,38
	Total	**11.558.668**	**53,32**	**10.119.466**	**46,68**	**21.678.134**	**100,00**
2015	High Forest	11.919.061	53,35	7.700.657	34,47	19.619.718	87,81
	Coppice	785.087	3,51	1.938.130	8,67	2.723.217	12,19
	Total	**12.704.148**	**56,86**	**9.638.787**	**43,14**	**22.342.935**	**100,00**
September 2018	High Forest	12.550.150	55,48	8.793.777	38,87	21.343.927	94,35
	Coppice	349.850	1,55	927.223	4,10	1.277.073	5,65
	Total	**12.900.000**	**57,03**	**9.721.000**	**42,97**	**22.621.000**	**100,00**

94.35% of forests are protected and 5.65% are managed as coppice, and the change in the forest area also affects the distribution of wealth. Between 1973-2018, the planted wealth of our country's forests increased by 723 million m3. This increase; The establishment of new forests is due to the increase in the share of the grove forest area due to the decrease in coppice forests and discontinuous forest areas.

Table 2: The Growing Stock State of Forest Lands According to Different Inventory Years

Inventory Year	Forest Type	Normal Forest		Discontinuous Forest		Total	
		Cubic meter	Percent	Cubic meter	Percent	Cubic meter	Percent
1973	High Forest	758.732.197	81,10	54.349.847	5,81	813.082.044	86,91
	Coppice	88.300.818	9,44	34.129.288	3,65	122.430.106	13,09
	Total	**847.033.015**	**90,54**	**88.479.135**	**9,46**	**935.512.150**	**100,00**
2012	High Forest	1.365.186.239	92,80	59.319.695	4,03	1.424.505.934	96,83
	Coppice	34.864.000	2,37	11.768.000	0,80	46.632.000	3,17
	Total	**1.400.050.239**	**95,17**	**71.087.695**	**4,83**	**1.471.137.934**	**100,00**
2015	High Forest	1.506.131.410	93,45	59.996.731	3,72	1.566.128.141	97,17
	Coppice	33.692.118	2,09	11.953.934	0,74	45.646.052	2,83
	Total	**1.539.823.528**	**95,54**	**71.950.665**	**4,46**	**1.611.774.193**	**100,00**
September 2018	High Forest	1.575.841.371	95,04	63.541.461	3,83	1.639.382.532	98,87
	Coppice	14.013.759	0,85	4.723.709	0,28	18.737.468	1,13
	Total	**1.589.855.130**	**95,54**	**68.264.870**	**4,11**	**1.658.120.000**	**100,00**

[3] The National Forest Inventory is published every five years. The next inventory will be published in 2020, and annual data has been determined taking into account the areas where the management plan is renewed.

Forestry implementations not only change the area and growing stock levels but also affect the age components of the trees that make up the forests and thus the increase.

Table 3: The Current Annual Increment of Forest Lands According to Different Inventory Years

Inventory Year	Forest Type	Normal Forest		Discontinuous Forest		Total	
		Cubic meter	Percent	Cubic meter	Percent	Cubic meter	Percent
1973	High Forest	20.791.672	74,09	1.343.744	4,79	22.135.416	78,88
	Coppice	4.813.197	17,15	1.114.592	3,97	5.927.789	21,12
	Total	**25.604.869**	**91,24**	**2.458.336**	**8,76**	**28.063.205**	**100,00**
2012	High Forest	37.300.713	90,92	1.411.640	3,44	38.712.353	94,36
	Coppice	1.814.000	4,42	499.000	1,22	2.313.000	5,64
	Total	**39.114.713**	**95,34**	**1.910.640**	**4,66**	**41.025.353**	**100,00**
2015	High Forest	42.322.876	92,20	1.484.455	3,23	43.807.331	95,43
	Coppice	1.511.561	3,29	585.191	1,27	2.096.752	4,57
	Total	**43.834.437**	**95,49**	**2.069.646**	**4,51**	**45.904.083**	**100,00**
September 2018	High Forest	44.300.864	94,26	1.659.665	3,23	45.960.529	97,79
	Coppice	762.981	1,62	276.490	1,27	1.039.471	2,21
	Total	**45.063.845**	**95,88**	**1.936.155**	**4,12**	**47.000.000**	**100,00**

While the total annual increase in forests was 28 million m3 in 1973; as a result of forestry implementations, the annual increase reached 47 million m3 in 2018. Although an increase effect of high forests, the acquisition of new forest areas and the maintenance works have a great effect area on this result.

Table 4: The State of Forests According to Tree Species

Properties	Crown Closure	Tree Species Groups		TOTAL
		Coniferous	Deciduous	
Area **(Hectare)**	Normal	8.419.533	4.480.467	12.900.000
	Discontinuous Forest	5.361.195	4.359.805	9.721.000
	Total	**13.780.728**	**8.840.272**	**22.621.000**

Properties	Crown Closure	Tree Species Groups		TOTAL
		Coniferous	Deciduous	
Growing Stock **(Cubic meter)**	Normal	1.075.243.264	514.611.866	1.539.855.130
	Discontinuous Forest	41.662.861	26.602.009	68.264.870
	Total	**1.116.906.125**	**541.213.875**	**1.658.120.000**
Annual Increment **(Cubic meter)**	Normal	30.256.604	14.807.241	45.063.845
	Discontinuous Forest	982.926	953.229	1.936.155
	Total	**31.239.530**	**15.760.470**	**47.000.000**

When the areal distribution of forests, growing stock and increment states are classified according to tree species; it is seen that the coniferous species are more than the deciduous species in terms of area, growing stock and increment.

6.1 Protection of Forest and Forest Resources

Protection of forests mainly includes protection activities against fires, biotic and abiotic pests in terms of conservation and development of forests, growing stock, ownership and boundaries and health. In addition, information and awareness-raising activities aimed at reducing the negative on

forests by improving forest-public relations and supporting forest villagers are among the forest protection activities.

6.1.1 Prevention of Forests Fire

Due to its geographical location, most of our forests are under the threat of fire, and 60% of the total forest area is the first and second degree fire sensitive areas. For this reason, forest fires are among the priority issues of our country's forestry.

Table 5: The Digital and Areal Distribution of Forest Fires According to Causes

Period		Total		Reason of Fire			
		Fire	Damaged Area	Intent		Neglect/Carelessness/Accident	
		Number	Hectare	Number	Hectare	Number	Hectare
I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2010	1.861	3.317	146	526	861	1.851
	2011	1.954	3.612	153	283	1.067	2.368
	2012	2.450	10.454	197	1.615	936	5.780
II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	**Average**	**2.088**	**5.795**	**165**	**808**	**955**	**3.333**
	2013	3.755	11.456	260	1.478	1.419	4.051
	2014	2.149	3.117	127	85	801	1.682
	2015	2.150	3.219	137	167	797	1.198
	2016	3.188	9.156	157	240	990	5.221
III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	**Average**	**2.811**	**6.737**	**170**	**493**	**1.002**	**3.038**
	2017	2.411	11.993	151	619	721	7.146
	2018 Eylül	1.879	5.005	81	170	596	2.078

Period		Reasons of Fire			
		Natural		Unidentified	
		Number	Hectare	Number	Hectare
I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2010	281	69	573	871
	2011	328	77	893	1.273
	2012	257	95	961	1.759
II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	**Average**	**261**	**147**	**707**	**1.506**
	2013	258	138	1.818	5.789
	2014	328	78	893	1.273
	2015	257	95	959	1.759
III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2016	310	170	1.731	3.524
	Average	**288**	**120**	**1.350**	**3.086**
	2017	259	84	1.280	4.144
	September 2018	355	140	847	2.617

In 2010-2012 period, an average of 2.088 forest fires were intervened annually, and 5,794 hectares of forest area were damaged. In the period of 2013-2016; the number of fires is 2,811 hectares per year, and the damaged forest area is 6,737 hectares per year, 36% of the fires incurred due to neglect.

However, 48% of the fires that came out were recorded as unidentified. When compared with the countries having similar climate and plant characteristics, it is seen that the number of forest areas that are damaged per fire tends to decrease although the number of fires changes in our country.

Table 6: The Forest Fire State of Our Country and the Countries with Similar Features

Period	Country	Fire	Damaged Area	Damaged Area Per Fire
		Number/Year	Hectare/Year	Hectare
I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period (2010-2012) (Average)	**Turkey**	**2.008**	**5.795**	**2,9**
	Portugal	22.808	105.711	4,6
	Spain	15.212	116.372	7,7
	Italy	7.105	83.118	11,7
	Greece	1.421	32.678	23,0
	France	4.168	9.510	2,3
II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period (2013-2016) (Average)	**Turkey**	**2.811**	**6.737**	**2,5**
	Portugal	13.868	96.710	6,1
	Spain	9.610	60.779	4,2
	Italy	4.107	37.581	9,8
	Greece	675	23.548	29,6
	France	3.432	9.624	2,2
III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period (2017)	**Turkey**	**2.411**	**11.993**	**5,0**
	Portugal	21.002	540.617	25,7
	Spain	13.793	178.234	12,9
	Italy	7.855	137.103	17,5
	Greece	1.083	13.393	12,4
	France	4.403	26.378	6,0

To take all kinds of physical and human precautions to prevent the occurrence and spread of forest fires, to develop and strengthen forest fire fighting techniques, to minimize fire losses by shortening the duration of fire intervention and to train the personnel working in forest fires are among our primary and important activities.

The “Rehabilitation of Burned Areas and Fire Resistant Forest Plant Project”, which was shortly named YARDOP, was put into practice in 2010 and was re-implemented as Circular No. 6976 in 2014, in order to re-enforce forest areas under fire and reduce the impact of possible forest fires.

6.1.2 Combating Forest Pests and Desease

In the country forests insect damages have an important place among the damages that insects, fungi and other creatures cause. In this regard, combating insects comes to the forefront in efforts to combat forest pests.

Depending on global warming and climate change, biological control method is used primarily in combating against forest pests. For this purpose; An average of 600 thousand / year useful insects are produced and left to the areas where harmful insects are found, while 50 thousand / year bird nests are hung in the forest areas determined for the restoration of the natural balance and 100 ants / year anthill transplant is carried out.

Table 7: Change in Combating Forest Pests According to the Methods

Period		Biological Control	Mechanical Control	Biotechnical Control	Chemical Control	Total
		Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	**Hectare**
I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2010	178.987	188.276	120.875	76.184	564.322
	2011	163.279	144.781	103.545	59.681	471.286
	2012	108.641	93.991	94.913	39.741	337.286
	Average	**150.302**	**142.349**	**106.444**	**58.535**	**457.631**
II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2013	120.333	122.448	74.666	17.257	**334.704**
	2014	92.751	64.203	87.068	5.729	249.751
	2015	76.256	44.813	69.550	5.448	196.067
	2016	89.570	53.928	76.310	2.785	222.593
	Average	**94.728**	**71.348**	**76.899**	**7.805**	**250.779**
III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2017	88.233	57.830	87.635	1.320	235.018
	September 2018	57.734	39.947	57.900	457	156.038

6.1.3 Fighting Forest Crimes and Regulation of Grazing

Our country's forest asset is under various threats and people are the source of these threats. Some of the illegal interventions of people towards forests are; excessive and irregular use, illegal forestry transfers, opening-settling acts to gain agriculture and settlement, and uncontrolled and excessive grazing.

In the period of 2010-2017, a total of 94,708 criminal records were organized; The number of crimes, which was 13,855 / year in 2010-2012 period, decreased to 10,754 / year in 2013-2016 period as a result of improvement in forest-people relations and protection measures taken.

Table 8: Change in the Number of Officially Reported Forest Crimes

Period		Logging		Transfer		Stock	
		Crime	Logged Tree Amount	Crime	Illegally Transported Forest Products Amount	Crime	Illegally Stocked Forest Products Amount
		Number	Cubic meter	Number	Cubic meter	Number	Cubic meter
I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2010	4.116	18.712	1.339	722	1.129	569
	2011	3.742	18.739	841	689	849	575
	2012	4.149	19.297	1.017	862	959	884
	Average	**4.002**	**18.916**	**1.066**	**758**	**979**	**676**
II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2013	3.620	19.844	892	1.416	802	569
	2014	3.519	66.378	689	1.550	609	1.479
	2015	2.944	18.326	708	949	540	437
	2016	2.891	17.616	658	862	544	680
	Average	**3.244**	**30.541**	**737**	**1.194**	**624**	**791**
III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2017	2.993	20.305	802	1.675	479	798
	September 2018	1.860	16.899	400	850	237	296

Period		Deforestation		Occupation and Exploitation		Grazing	
		Crime Quantity	Illegal Deforestation	Crime Quantity	Illegal Occupied Area	Crime Quantity	Animal Quantity
		Number	Decare	Number	Decare	Number	Number
I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2010	3.109	9.858	4.089	16.218	1.952	114.792
	2011	2.337	10.237	2.945	13.220	1.448	97.967
	2012	2.013	8.904	2.963	11.814	1.711	100.466
	Average	**2.486**	**9.666**	**3.332**	**13.751**	**1.704**	**104.408**
II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2013	1.930	7.143	2.623	9.387	1.684	100.094
	2014	2.209	8.359	2.628	10.372	1.571	100.439
	2015	1.971	8.563	2.103	9.673	1.005	60.940
	2016	2.332	12.444	2.996	15.891	1.032	68.466
III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	**Average**	**2.111**	**9.127**	**2.588**	**11.331**	**1.323**	**82.485**
	2017	2.473	11.474	2.241	9.699	1.067	64.010
	September 2018	2.476	4.148	2.288	10.533	634	35.383

Period		Consumption		Hunting		Total
		Crime Quantity	Illegal ConsumptedForest Product Qunatity	Crime Quantity	Animal Quantity	Crime Quantity
		Number	Cubic meter	Number	Number	Number
I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2010	300	374	71	54	16.105
	2011	213	289	41	18	12.416
	2012	178	287	54	22	13.044
	Average	**230**	**317**	**55**	**31**	**13.855**
II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2013	169	212	29	282	11.749
	2014	133	225	23	214	11.381
	2015	82	100	5		9.358
	2016	68	149	8		10.529
III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	**Average**	**113**	**172**	**16**	**124**	**10.754**
	2017	68	104	3		10.126
	September 2018	44	122	2	45	7.941

Determining the areas where forest crime is intense and establishing protection teams in sensitive areas, activating protection measures by reinforcing vehicles and forest conservation officers to teams, demolition of illegal buildings and facilities in forest areas, cooperating with village legal entities and protecting the forests in the surrounding area, The efforts to ensure that the people protect the forests by transferring resources to the villagers are continuing.

In addition, the studies initiated to complete grazing plans in regions that are sensitive to fire and where flammable materials are dense are continuing.[4]

[4] The "Regulation on Procedures and Principles Regarding Animal Grazing in Pastures, Highlands and Winterlands in the Forests and in the Forests" prepared within the scope of the regulation made in the 19th article of the Forest Law No. 6831 entered into force after being published in the Official Gazette dated 11 July 2012 and numbered 28350.

6.1.4 Monitoring Forest Ecosystem Health

In order to monitor forest ecosystems in sustainable natural resource management, permanent observation areas (Level I and Level II) were established in Europe within the scope of the "International Cooperation Program for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Effects of Air Pollution" (ICP Forests).

In Turkey, under the coordination of the General Directorate of Forestry, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Research and Development Department, studies were initiated in 2006 with the "Monitoring Forest Ecosystems Project", and the "Forest Ecosystems Monitoring Program" was implemented in order to monitor the health and condition of our country's forests since April 2009.

6.1.5 Determination of Forest Boundaries and Regulation of Permits

Determination of the borders of the forests, the application works for the implementation of the forest restraint or cadastre operations made to the land according to the new laws, and the registration of the places whose borders are finalized with the applications of the Forest Law and the works / processes are carried out within the framework of the programs prepared.[5]

Table 9: Change in the Registered Forestland Area of Which Cadastre Process is Completed

	Unit	End of 1973	I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period End	II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period End	II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	
			2012	2016	2017	September 2018
The Area of Which Cadastre is Completed	Hectare	4.558.000	18.750.000	23.000.000	24.000.000	24.000.000
Registered Area	Hectare	3.055.079	16.250.000	18.860.000	19.500.000	19.820.000
	Percent	**67,0**	**86,7**	**82,0**	**81,2**	**82,5**
The area taken out of forest	Hectare		438.742	502.000	536.000	558.000

As of the end of September 2018, cadastral work has been completed and 19,820,000 hectares of land have been registered.

Permission works and transactions are carried out in areas deemed to be forestry in accordance with Article 16, 17, 18 and 115 of the Forest Law No. 6831, and in accordance with Article 8 of the Tourism Encouragement Law numbered 2634, allocation is made to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

As of September 2018, mining permits issued in areas deemed to be forestry based on Article 16 of the Forest Law, 21.896 hectares, 72.692 hectares, land filling permits 113, 1.572 hectares, permits granted based on Article 17/3 of the Forest Law 55.890 hectares, 520.882 hectares, Based on the permits issued, 8,101 units reached 675 hectares.

5 Due to technical and legal problems arising from the fact that forest cadastral works and land cadastral works were carried out separately, regulations were made in the Cadastre Law No. 3402; The studies were gathered under one roof and started to be carried out simultaneously.

Table 10: Change in the Forestland Area Permitted Acc. to Art. 16, 17/3, 18 and 115 of the Fo. Law.

Permission Group	I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period End		II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period End		III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	
	2012		2016		September 2018	
	Number	Hectare	Number	Hectare	Number	Hectare
Mine	19.305	45.148	17.905	56.302	21.896	72.692
Earth Fill	20	400	65	972	113	1.572
17/3 Energy Permits	9.371	141.827	12.157	189.385	14.416	214.980
17/3 Other Permits	31.373	204.133	37.527	222.768	41.409	299.423
18. Substance Permits	7.478	551	8.013	640	8.101	675
Touristic Facility	88	7.503	96	985	92	1.179
University	39	5.851	53	6.005	65	6.379
Allocation	116	35.772	131	36.432	142	36.947
Total	**67.790**	**441.185**	**75.947**	**513.489**	**86.234**	**633.847**

Table 11: Change in the Forestland Area Permitted According to Art. 57 of the Forest Law

Permission Type	I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period End		II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period End		III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	
	2012		2016		September 2018	
	Number	Hectare	Number	Hectare	Number	Hectare
Private Afforestation	2.690	57.528	3.344	64.762	3.439	65.763

6.1.6 Strengthening Forest Infrastructure

Forest roads; provides services for the realization of many forestry activities such as protection, production, maintenance, and the works carried out for the construction of new forest roads, the construction and maintenance of the superstructures and art structures needed to keep the forest roads convenient for transportation and the standardization of non-standard forest roads. The program is carried out within the framework of the year.

Table 12: Development in Forest Road Construction and Maintenance Activities

Period		Survey Project Planning	New Road	Major Rehabilitation	Substructure	Bridge	Art Structure
		Number	Kilometer	Kilometer	Kilometer	Meter	Kilometer
I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2010	30	1.400	1.000	1.179	69	1.832
	2011	30	1.468	1.064	1.162	123	1.817
	2012	31	1.518	1.022	1.860	202	1.959
II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	**Average**	**30**	**1.462**	**1.029**	**1.400**	**131**	**1.869**
	2013	30	1.479	1.421	1.532	142	1.881
	2014	30	1.542	1.661	2.094	209	2.387
	2015	44	1.624	1.753	2.261	256	2.823
III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2016	126	1.852	2.276	2.142	323	3.131
	Average	**58**	**1.624**	**1.778**	**2.007**	**233**	**2.556**
	2017	140	2.542	2.768	2.520	190	3.210
	September 2018	133	2.458	2.763	2.434	65	3.245

Period		Survey Project Implementation	Fire Safety Road Construction	Fire Safety Road Repair and Maintenance	Tower Cabin Road Construction	Tower Cabin Road Repair and Maintenance	Tractor Road Construction
		Kilometer	Kilometer	Kilometer	Kilometer	Kilometer	Kilometer
I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2010	3.600	469	18.459	4	1.514	431
	2011	3.644	401	18.509	8	1.423	422
	2012	4.618	379	19.440	21	1.448	448
II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	**Average**	**3.954**	**416**	**18.803**	**11**	**1.462**	**434**
	2013	4.728	378	18.306	6	1.480	404
	2014	5.394	310	20.481	10	1.476	443
	2015	5.717	382	19.871	11	1.531	511
	2016	6.188	324	23.675	4	1.628	751
III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	**Average**	**5.507**	**349**	**20.583**	**8**	**1.529**	**527**
	2017	7.721	125	23.765	2	1.579	684
	September 2018	8.360	113	23.446	3	1.507	763

Period		Production Road Repair and Maintenance	Internal Road Construction of Storage	Period	Change in Standar Forest Road Amount (Cumulative)	
		Kilometer	Kilometer		Year	Kilometer
I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2010	138.267	120	I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2010 End	171.588
	2011	136.197	72		2011 End	172.988
	2012	138.186	92		**2012 End**	**174.456**
II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	**Average**	**137.550**	**95**	II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2013 End	175.974
	2013	140.662	113		2014 End	177.453
	2014	130.630	100		2015 End	179.017
	2015	136.216	114		**2016 End**	**180.869**
	2016	154.260	171	III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2017 End	191.500
	Average	**140.442**	**125**		September 2018	194.000
III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2017	157.891	139			
	September 2018	144.772	108			

The planned amount of forest road has been revised as 302.000 km in order to carry out all kinds of forestry activities, 194.000 km of this has been completed. Together with the 66.092 km village road and highway passing through the forest, the total length of the road that can be used in forestry services has reached 260.092 km.

6.1.7 Supporting Forest Villagers

The main element of the support of forest villages is the individual and cooperative loans given to the forest villagers and the cooperatives established by these villagers. The forest villagers are supported economically and socially by developing alternative business models and projects with the loans provided.[6]

In individual loans; In 2010-2012 period, an average of 7,304 person / month employment was provided, resulting in an average of 22,152 person / month in 2013-2016.

6 There are 7,013,592 people living in 22,712 forest villages / neighborhoods, and villages with state forests within the civil borders and neighborhoods with metropolitan forests within the civil borders are defined as forest villages.

Table 13: Change in Loan Amounts Given to Forest Villagers and Cooperatives[7]

Period		Individual Loans						
		Social		Economic		**Total**		Provided Employment (Person/Month)
		Unit	Total	Unit	Total	**Unit**	**Total**	
I. Startegic Plan Implementation Period	2010	25.942	70.150.329	1.290	29.804.504	27.232	99.954.833	4.337
	2011	19.035	48.494.501	2.542	61.752.310	21.577	110.246.811	8.100
	2012	15.265	39.506.662	2.610	61.901.739	17.875	101.408.401	9.476
	Average	**20.081**	**52.717.164**	**2.147**	**51.152.851**	**22.228**	**103.870.015**	**7.304**
II. Startegic Plan Implementation Period	2013	14.149	40.278.804	6.932	167.395.897	21.081	207.674.701	23.375
	2014	6.592	21.282.849	5.946	132.108.339	12.538	153.391.188	21.376
	2015	4.297	16.945.906	6.124	137.730.578	10.421	154.676.484	21.032
	2016	5.367	24.633.277	6.942	161.917.559	12.309	186.550.836	22.825
	Average	**7.601**	**25.785.209**	**6.486**	**149.788.093**	**14.087**	**175.573.302**	**22.152**
III. Startegic Plan Implementation Period	2017	4.089	18.944.457	6.214	139.660.719	10.303	158.605.176	20.143
	September 2018	1.819	8.470.670	5.549	128.255.223	7.368	136.725.893	18.681

Period		Cooperative Loans		
		Project	Total	Provided Employment (Person/Month)
I. Startegic Plan Implementation Period	2010	13	3.860.130	370
	2011	10	4.603.715	100
	2012	17	5.629.119	170
	Average	**13**	**4.697.655**	**213**
II. Startegic Plan Implementation Period	2013	17	8.824.652	170
	2014	23	7.941.793	230
	2015	12	3.940.026	140
	2016			
	Average	**13**	**5.176.617**	**135**
III. Startegic Plan Implementation Period	2017	7	2.529.237	70
	September 2018			

6.1.8 Regulating Forest Public Relations and Raising Public Awareness

Raising public awareness is of utmost importance in the sustainable management of natural resources. In our country, with the contribution of non-governmental organizations, a certain sensitivity has been formed against forest destruction, and positive developments have been recorded in forest public relations as a result of publication and promotion activities.

6.2 Development and Expansion of Forests

Developing existing forests and increasing their productivity, and expanding forest areas by establishing new forests on suitable lands constitute the second main field of activity of our forestry.

[7] Individual and cooperative loan amount is calculated according to 2018 deflator coefficient.

6.2.1 Forest Maintenance, Regeneration and Rehabilitation

Forest maintenance measures are silvicultural practices that require different technical interventions according to the stand development age.

In this context, the **Youth Stands Mobilization Action Plan (2012-2016) and the Pruning Action Plan in Forest Trees (2015-2019)** have been put into practice, and when the strategic plan implementation periods are compared, it is seen that the annual level of silvicultural implementation is increasing in all areas.

Table 14: Change in Forest Maintenance and Regeneration Activities

Period		Maintenance	Regeneration	Conversion of Coppice
		Hectare	Hectare	Hectare
I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2010	462.888	27.983	78.584
	2011	477.458	27.367	81.529
	2012	645.575	32.246	93.332
II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	**Average**	**528.640**	**29.198**	**84.481**
	2013	534.168	25.780	81.225
	2014	568.557	33.695	83.450
	2015	587.203	27.363	87.275
	2016	558.711	34.360	79.867
	Average	**562.160**	**30.300**	**82.954**
III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2017	533.395	38.337	73.206
	September 2018	448.981	26.156	48.401

In order to rehabilitate inefficient forest areas and make them productive, rehabilitation work was completed in a total of 1,558,583 hectares in 2010-2017 period; Implementation process of the **prepared Cedar Forests Rehabilitation Action Plan (2015-2019), Chestnut Action Plan (2013-2019) and Mining Sites Rehabilitation Action Plan (2014-2018)** is ongoing.

Table 15: Change in Rehabilitation Activities

Period		General Directorate of Forestry	General Directorate of Afforestation and Erosion Control (Former)	**Total**
		Hectare	Hectare	**Hectare**
I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2010	331.890	15.012	346.902
	2011	344.570		344.570
	2012	347.719		347.719
	Average	**341.393**	**5.004**	**346.397**
II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2013	106.182		106.182
	2014	100.432		100.432
	2015	94.411		94.411
	2016	106.267		106.267
	Average	**101.823**	**0**	**101.823**
III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2017	112.100		112.100
	September 2018	74.382		74.382

6.2.2 Expanding Forestlands

In addition to afforestation of the areas allocated from the treasury lands to build forests, it is aimed to expand the forest areas with afforestation by the private sector.

In the period of 2010-2017, a total of 344.961 hectares of afforestation was performed and 43.120 hectares / year was applied annually. In the same period, the level of private afforestation has resulted as an annual average of 5.548 hectares.

Table 16: Change in Afforestation Activities

Institutions	I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period				II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period					III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	
	2010	2011	2012	**Average**	2013	2014	2015	2016	**Average**	2017	September 2018
	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	**Hectare**	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	**Hectare**	Hectare	Hectare
General Directorate of Forestry				**0**	46.656	40.325	38.986	48.230	**43.549**	46.934	31.712
Genereal Directorate of Forestry/ General Directorate of Afforestation and Erosion Control (Former)	440	21.907	34.538	**18.962**					**0**		
General Directorate of Afforestation and Erosion Control Former)	22.495			**7.498**					**0**		
General Directorate of State Water Affairs	1.598	816	1.008	**1.141**					**0**		
Other	17.324	17.241	6.463	**13.676**					**0**		
Total	**41.857**	**39.964**	**42.009**	**41.277**	**46.656**	**40.325**	**38.986**	**48.230**	**43.549**	**46.934**	**31.712**

Table 17: Change in Area Permitted for Private Afforestation Activities

Institutions	I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period				II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period					III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	
	2010	2011	2012	**Average**	2013	2014	2015	2016	**Average**	2017	September 2018
	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	**Hectare**	Hectare	Hectare	Hetare		**Hectare**	Hectare	Hectare
General Directorate of Forestry		8.556	4.944	**4.500**	1.975	3.984	3.012	3.245	**3.054**	1.361	2.000
Gbeneral Directorate of Afforestation and Erfosion Control (Former)	17.306			**5.769**					**0**		
Total	**17.306**	**8.556**	**4.944**	**10.269**	**1.975**	**3.984**	**3.012**	**3.245**	**3.054**	**1.361**	**2.000**

6.2.3 Providing for Sapling and Seed

Sapling production; Established in an area of 3,300 hectares, it is carried out in 137 forest nurseries, 688 different types of seedlings, consisting of coniferous and leafy forest tree species primarily larch, scotch pine, red pine and pistachio pine etc.,and ornamental plants are produced.

Table 18: Change in Sapling and Seed Production

	I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period				II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period					III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	
	2010	2011	2012	**Average**	2013	2014	2015	2016	**Average**	2017	September2018
Sapling Production and Maintenance (number in millions)	425	469	471	**455**	401	337	333	338	**352**	322	296
Seed Production (Ton)	653	563	982	**733**	600	605	495	280	**495**	273	58

Seeds needed for sapling production are collected from gene sources. As of the end of September 2018, throughout the country; 308 and 61,092,6 hectares of gene conservation forests in 61 tree species, 321 and 33,421,01 hectares seed stands in 33 tree species, 15 in 13 tree species and 39,3 hectare seed plantation in total, 180 in 11 tree species and total 1,420.75 hectares of seed gardens, 30 of 3 tree species and a total of 114.2 hectares of trial area and 18 of 5 tree species and 37.9 hectares of clone parks have been established.

6.2.4 Soil Conservation and Watershed Rehabilitation

Considering the rehabilitation studies of natural resources, especially erosion control, within the basin integrity; **"Çoruh Basin Rehabilitation Project" and "Murat River Basin Rehabilitation Project"** prepared by making use of the experiences obtained from "Eastern Anatolian Watershed Rehabilitation Project" and "Anatolian Watershed Rehabilitation Project" were put into practice in 2012.

Table 19: Change in Erosion Control Activities

Institutions	I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period				II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period					III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	
	2010	2011	2012	**Average**	2013	2014	2015	2016	**Average**	2017	September 2018
	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	**Hectare**	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	**Hectare**	Hectare	Hectare
General Directorate of Forestry		65.401	81.781	**49.060**	83.964	80.517	75.009	97.056	**84.137**	91.049	63.810
General Directorate of Afforestation and Erosion Control (Former	61.243			**20.414**					**0**		
General Directorate of State Water Affairs	158	1.687	1.350	**1.065**					**0**		
Total	**61.401**	**67.088**	**83.131**	**70.540**	**83.964**	**80.517**	**75.009**	**97.056**	**84.137**	**91.049**	**63.810**

In the period of 2010-2017; an annual average of 79,901 hectares / year has been applied, land loss has been taken under control in a total area of 639,215 hectares, and a total of 105,808 hectares of pasture has been improved.

Table 20: Change in Pasture Improvement Activities

Institutions	I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period				II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period					III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	
	2010	2011	2012	**Average**	2013	2014	2015	2016	**Average**	2017	September 2018
	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	**Hectare**	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	Hectare	**Hectare**	Hectare	Hectare
General Directorate of Forestry		10.114	9.635	**6.583**	9.920	16.383	23.843	12.778	**15.731**	15.167	7.075
General Directorate of Afforestation and Erosion Control (Former)	7.968			**2.656**					**0**		
Total	**7.968**	**10.114**	**9.635**	**9.239**	**9.920**	**16.383**	**23.843**	**12.778**	**15.731**	**15.167**	**7.075**

6.3 Exploitation of Forests

In line with global and national demands, handling the economic, ecological, social and cultural functions of forests in an ecosystem integrity and managing forests according to sustainable forest management principles is the basic approach of today's forestry approach.

6.3.1 Planning of Forests

Forest management plans were started to be made regularly in 1963 all over the country, and were completed in 1972 over a 10-year period. After the completion of the first plan period, plan renewal studies have been started in approximately one tenth of our forests and these studies are carried out without interruption. In recent years, significant reforms have been made in the management system, and the planning style of forests based only on wood production has been changed and an ecosystem-based functional planning model has been implemented.

The management plans are prepared and implemented for 10-20 years at the level of forest sub-district directorates, the smallest management unit, and the management plans of an average of 1.5-2.5 million hectares of forest area are renewed annually.

Table 21: Change in the Functionally Managed Forestland Area

		I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period End	II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period End	III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period End	
		2012	2016	2017	September 2018
Functionally Managed Forestland Area (Cumulative)	Hectare	9.866.506	21.420.220	22.664.220	23.993.628[8]

6.3.2 Producing and Marketing of Wood-Based Products

As a result of the maintenance and regeneration activities carried out in forest areas within the framework of forest management plans, forest products such as timber, wire pole, mine pole, industrial wood, paperwood, fiber-chip wood, pole, rod and firewood are obtained and these products; are used in construction, furniture, mining, fiber and particle board, paper sectors and other wood-based industries.

[8] In general, because of 12 years in functional planning and returning to the same plan unit every ten years, the amount of functionally planned area results above the total forest area.

Table 22: Forest Products Production Accruement

	I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period				II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period					III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	
	2010	2011	2012	**Average**	2013	2014	2015	2016	**Average**	2017	September 2018
	.000 m^3	.000 m^3	.000 m^3	**.000 m^3**	.000 m^3	.000 m^3	.000 m^3	.000 m^3	**.000 m^3**	.000 m^3	.000 m^3
Standing Stamp	16.424	17.648	19.093	**17.722**	16.889	19.276	21.241	21.129	**19.634**	20.196	25.551
Log	4.375	4.889	5.028	**4.764**	4.630	5.002	5.904	5.786	**5.331**	5.474	5.831
Telephone Pole	56	71	60	**62**	33	38	54	58	**46**	61	56
Mine Pole	577	686	693	**652**	542	570	664	632	**602**	562	611
Industrial Wood	788	874	875	**846**	702	729	764	835	**758**	752	749
Pulpwood	2.146	2.383	2.334	**2.288**	2.196	1.967	2.375	2.487	**2.256**	2.169	2.558
Fiber Chip Wood	4.60	4.663	5.425	**4.899**	5.551	6.608	6.866	7.201	**6.557**	6.494	5.687
Thin Pole	8 20	17	11	**16**	14	9	10	11	**11**	9	9
Industrial Wood Total	**12.570**	**13.583**	**14.426**	**13.526**	**13.668**	**14.923**	**16.637**	**17.010**	**15.560**	15.521	15.501
Fire Wood	.000 ster	.000 ster	.000 ster	**.000 ster**	.000 ster	.000 ster	.000 ster	.000 ster	**.000 ster**	.000 ster	.000 ster
	7.194	6.778	6.433	**6.802**	5.982	5.258	5.023	4.877	**5.285**	4.360	2.483

An average of 13 million 526 thousand m3 of industrial wood was produced annually in the period of 2010-2012, and this figure reached an average of 15 million 560 thousand m3 annually in the period of 2013-2016. Annual firewood production is; The development of the assessment alternative in the industry shows a decreasing trend day by day as the consumption preferences change as a result of the change in the social and economic structures of the consumers. This trend is expected to continue in the coming period.

An average of 2.0 million m3 of the supply deficit in industrial wood in the 2010-2012 period was covered by imports. While the supply deficit met with imports was 1.8 million m3 in the 2013-2016 period, 1.3 million m3 imports were made at the end of 2017 to meet the supply deficit. In order to meet the raw materials required by the wood using the wood products from domestic sources, 24 million m3 wood production was planned from the state forests in 2018.

Table 23: Industrial Firewood Production and Consumption Directions

Production and Consumption Sources	I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period				II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period					III. Strategic PLan Implementation Period	
	2010	2011	2012	**Average**	2013	2014	2015	2016	**Average**	2017	September 2018
	000 m^3	000 m^3	000 m^3	**000 m^3**	000 m^3	000 m^3	000 m^3	000 m^3	**000 m^3**	000 m^3	000 m^3
Industrial Wood Production of General Directorate of Forestry	12.569	13.582	14.424	**13.525**	13.668	14.923	16.638	17.010	**15.560**	15.521	15.501
Private Sector Industrial Wood Production	3.300	3.300	3.300	**3.300**	3.300	3.350	3.370	3.380	**3.350**	3.400	2.200

Total Industrial Wood Supply	**15.869**	**16.882**	**17.724**	**16.825**	**16.968**	**18.273**	**20.008**	**20.390**	**18.910**	**18.921**	**17.701**
Industrial Wood Consumption from State Forests	12.792	13.293	13.883	**13.323**	14.422	14.995	16.097	17.346	**15.715**	17.008	14.877
Industrial Wood Concumption from Private Properties	3.300	3.300	3.300	**3.300**	3.300	3.350	3.370	3.380	**3.350**	3.400	2.200
Net Imported Industrial Wood	1.175	1.104	1.002	**1.094**	671	570	474	386	**525**	54	**37**
Net Imported Timber	779	1.100	1.161	**1.013**	1.161	1.376	1.334	1.290	**1.290**	1.210	601
Total Industrial Wood Consumption	**18.046**	**18.797**	**19.346**	**18.730**	**19.554**	**20.291**	**21.275**	**22.402**	**20.881**	**21.672**	**17.715**
Industrial Wood Supply-Consumption Balance	**-2.177**	**-1.915**	**-1.622**	**-1.905**	**-2.586**	**-2.018**	**-1.267**	**-2.012**	**-1.971**	**-2.751**	**-14**
	000 ster	000 ster	000 ster	**000 ster**	000 ster	000 ster	000 ster	000 ster	**000 ster**	000 ster	000 ster
General Directorate of Forestry Fire Wood Production	7.194	6.778	6.433	**6.802**	5.982	5.258	5.023	4.877	**5.285**	4.359	2.483
Illegal Fire Wood Production	4.650	4.600	4.500	**4.583**	4.400	4.300	4.200	3.525	**4.106**	3.400	1.600
Private Sector Fire Wood Production	2.053	2.073	2.093	**2.073**	2.113	2.133	2.160	2.520	**2.232**	2.546	1.200
Total Fire Wood Supply	**13.897**	**13.451**	**13.026**	**13.458**	**12.495**	**11.691**	**11.383**	10.922	**11.623**	**10.305**	**5.283**
Fire Wood Consumption from State Forests	7.313	6.790	6.412	**6.838**	5.974	5.369	5.032	4.877	**5.313**	4.762	2.428
Illegal Fire Wood Consumpton	4.650	4.600	4.500	**4.583**	4.400	4.300	4.200	3.525	**4.106**	3.400	1.600
Fire Wood Consumption from Private Properties	2.053	2.073	2.093	**2.073**	2.113	2.133	2.160	2.520	**2.232**	2.546	1.200
Net Imported Fire Wood	324	276	166	**255**	28	8	37	25	**24**	73	8
Total Fire Wood Consumption	**14.340**	**13.739**	**13.171**	**13.750**	**12.515**	**11.810**	**11.429**	10.947	**11.675**	**10.781**	**5.236**
Fire Wood Supply-Consumption Balance	**-443**	**-288**	**-145**	**-292**	**-20**	**-119**	**-46**	-25	**-52**	-476	47
Total Wood Rolling	000 m^3	000 m^3	000 m^3	**000 m^3**	000 m^3	000 m^3	000 m^3	000 m^3	**000 m^3**	000 m^3	000 m^3
Supply-Consumption Balance	**-2.509**	**-2.181**	**-1.731**	**-2.140**	**-2.601**	**-2.107**	**-1.302**	**-2.031**	**-2.010**	**-3.108**	**21**

[9] 0,75 was used as Ster conversion coefficient.

Certification studies, which were initiated as a pilot study in 2010 in Bolu Aladağ Sub-district Forest Directorate, were completed in 2011 and the dissemination process started. Forest management certificate (FSC) in 2.367.000 hectares of forest area covering 29 forest management directorateswas received in 2010-September 2018 period,The work initiated on the acquisition of a forest management certificate (FSC) on an area of 1,916,909 hectares for 22 forest management directorates covering the entire Adana and Antalya Forest Regional Directorates is ongoing.

6.3.3 Producing and Marketing of Non Wood Forest Products

Necessary works have been initiated to ensure sustainable production of non-wood products and to protect biodiversity in forest areas; **Truffle Forest Action Plan (2014-2019), Orchid Action Plan (2014-2018), Gum Action Plan (2014-2019), Honey Forest Action Plan (2013-2019), Wild Fruit Species Action Plan (2014-2018), Bluebery Action Plan (2015-2019), Daphne Action Plan (2016-2020) and Resin Action Plan (2017-2021)** have been implemented. As of the end of 2017, during the implementation of action plans and projects;

As a result of the inventory studies conducted on non-wood forest products throughout the country, a study has been carried out in the field of 1.505.000 hectares on 210 different species ; 3,307 species and 17,529 data belonging to these species, biodiversity and non-wood forest products data transferred to the base.

Conservation plan was prepared by creating and / or developing truffle forests in 206.5 hectares, with salep inventory in 97,400 hectares.

Potential work areas were determined by inventory of gum in 30.000 hectares of land, and 34 hectares of gum forests were established.

An exemplary blueberry garden was established on 31 hectares of land and 27 hectares of land were rehabilitated. 40,000 blueberry-lycopa saplings were produced for use in these studies.

294 honey forests were established in 43.239.6 hectares of land, and 31.573.964 wild fruit species were planted in 41.425 hectares of land.

Daphne rehabilitation was carried out on 271 hectares of land, and the production of raw resin resulted in 43 tons.

6.3.4 Other Products

The functional benefits gained alongside wood-based and non-wood products produced from forests are increasingly noticed by large segments of the society. Water production, which is obtained as an output and which is considered as an increasingly important topic in the agenda recently, and the functions related to biomass and carbon storage in the forests and oxygen production are among the important topics.

According to 2017 data, it is calculated that the amount of carbon in the forest ecosystem is 1.9 billion tons compared to the growing stock of 1.6 billion cubic meters in our country forests. Again, it is calculated that our country produces 42 million tons of oxygen per year, compared to the current increase of 45.9 million cubic meters in forests.

In recent years, there has been a regular and significant increase in the relative importance and priorities of these functions in the demands and expectations of the society regarding recreation, tourism, picnic, hunting, fishing, education, research, and utilization of forest resources. In order to allow recreation activities, city forests and in-forest resting places are still being established in forest areas.

6.4 Provision of Other Functional Benefits

Determining the functions and areas of forests is important for sustainable forest management. However, it is very difficult to determine the criteria and indicators that are important in the separation of the forest into functions and to measure them.

It is possible to see that many functions are intertwined in the same field in our country. In the early 2000s, planning studies have been accelerated with the functional planning logic, and the functions

and areas of forests will emerge clearly with the completion of forest management plans with this approach.

Table 24: Main Function Class Distribution of Forestland According to Different Inventory Years

Inventory Year	Total Forest Area	Economical Funtcion		Ecological Function		Social Function	
		Hectare	**Percent**	Hectare	**Percent**	Hectare	Percent
1973	**20.199.296**	20.199.296	**100,00**		**0,00**		**0,00**
2012	**21.678.134**	13.621.559	**62,84**	6.912.424	**31,89**	1.144.151	**5,28**
2015	**22.342.935**	11.243.094	**50,32**	9.287.847	**41,57**	1.811.994	**8,11**
September 2018	**22.621.000**	11.383.094	**50,00**	9.404.006	**42,00**	1.833.900	**8,00**

When the areas whose management plan is renewed are taken into consideration, according to 2018 data, approximately 11.3 million hectares of our country's forests are managed for economic purposes, and the forest area allocated as ecological and social function corresponds to 50% of the total forest area.

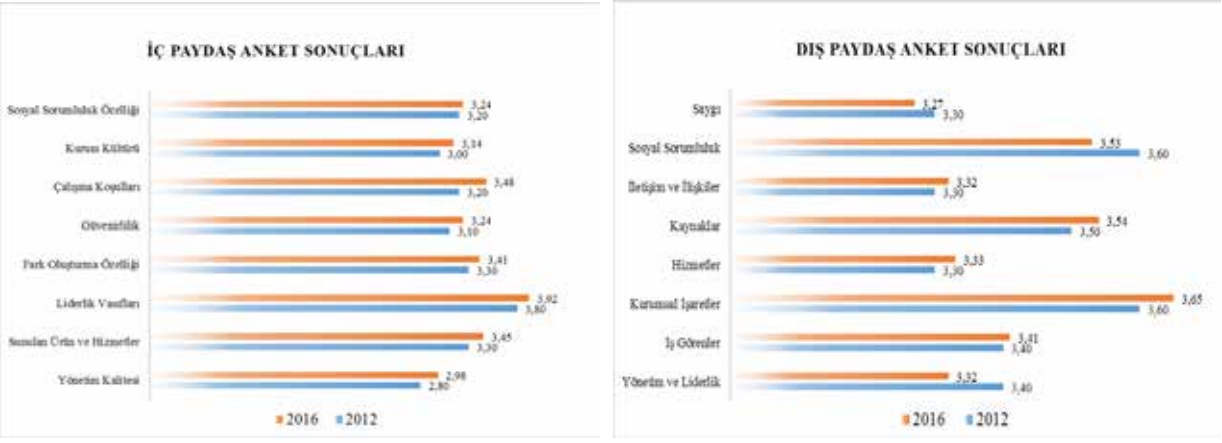
6.5 Research & Development

Forestry research is of great importance in terms of sustainable forest management and meeting the needs of the society. More scientific research is needed in the management of forest resources, and; the results of projects carried out in areas such as tree breeding, plantation forestry, forest fires, protection and development of natural forests, non-wood forest products, erosion fighting, pasture improvement, biological diversity, social forestry are presented to the service units by the Forestry Research Institute Directorates.

7. Stakeholder Analysis

A stakeholder analysis study was carried out to evaluate the corporate reputation and image of the General Directorate of Forestry in the eyes of internal and external stakeholders; In this process, data was tried to be collected by working with the relevant sections and their representatives.

Diagram1: Summary of Stakeholder Questionaire Results



According to the results of the questionaire, the overall corporate reputation and image of the General Directorate of Forestry is positive and at a medium level. The average score for all data collection tools was calculated as 3.41 out of 5 or 71 out of 100. The establishment of a corporate reputation and image at this level for the General Directorate of Forestry, which has a wide range of internal and external stakeholders and is active in areas where the public is highly sensitive, is perceived as a success for the institution.

8. Internal Analysis

8.1 Authority, Duties and Responsibilities

The principles and procedures pertaining to the establishment, organization, duties and abilities of the General Directorate of Forestry have been regulated by the "Presidential Decree on the Organization of Affiliated, Related, Related Institutions and Organizations and Other Institutions and Organizations", and the duties of the General Directorate of Forestry are listed as follows;

- Taking into account the ecological, economic and socio-cultural benefits of the forest resources, managing them in the ecosystem integrity together with the presence of plants and animals, planning in a participatory and multi-purpose way, protecting against irregular interventions, natural disasters, fires, and combating various pests. To carry out and develop forestry quarantine services, to increase forest areas and forest related services, to develop and rehabilitate forests, to provide silvicultural maintenance and regeneration.
- To carry out the works and procedures, cadastre, permits and easement works related to the ownership of the forests.
- To ensure the continuity of forest products and services, to operate forests according to technical, socio-cultural, ecological and economic requirements, to carry out the production, transportation, storage and operation of forest products, to market these products at home and abroad.
- To ensure the separation, preservation, management and management of recreation areas, urban forests, research forests, tree park (arboretum) areas, intra-forest biodiversity conservation areas, model forest and conservation forest areas.
- To carry out afforestation, erosion control, forest-related pasture improvement, combat desertification, flood and avalanche control studies, to make and implement integrated watershed projects within or outside forest borders.
- To produce seed and saplings of plant species belonging to forest trees and have them produced , shrubs and flora, to carry out grafting activities, to establish permanent or temporary nurseries, to close them when necessary
- To support the establishment, management and marketing of natural and legal entities through private afforestation, reconstruction, erosion control works.
- To establish and manage revolving funds and other necessary units to ensure the maximum utilization of the products and services offered by forest ecosystems, to close them when necessary, to purchase or rent all kinds of materials, land, buildings, facilities, installations; to carry out their maintenance and repairs, to provide the machines and service vehicles required by the services, to make their maintenance and revisions, to make any necessary infrastructure work in the forests, to conduct survey projects for the necessary roads for forestry activities, to carry out or have maintenance and repair works.
- Providing and having all kinds of pre-service and in-service training required by the mission, establishing and managing institutes, directorates, research units, training centers and social facilities that will serve at local, national and global level regarding the services that fall within the scope of the General Directorate.
- To make or have any kind of research and development, inventory, edition, publishing and promotion works and projects related to its services and to market their results in the country and abroad.
- Carrying out studies to expand the use of forest products and services, working in close cooperation with the private sector, non-governmental organizations and universities, producing, processing, marketing, importing and exporting all kinds of forest products, consulting, implementing projects, to engage in any kind of public awareness raising activities on forests and forestry.
- In order to ensure the integrity of the forests, to realize the real estate owned by real and legal entity, to transfer it to the forest regime, to transfer the real estate owned by public institutions and organizations, and when necessary, to support the peasants living in and adjacent to the state forests with in-kind and cash aid resources, and to develop forest-public relations and take all kinds of measures in this regard.
- To determine the technical and administrative principles on the subjects included in the field of duty, to establish laboratories related to the study subjects and get them established, to make job descriptions and unit time analyzes, to have them done and to determine the unit prices.
- Determining the principles to be followed by other public institutions and organizations and ensuring coordination regarding the duties, services and activities of the General Directorate,
- To perform other duties and missions provided by the legislation.

8.2 Organizational Structure

The central organization of the General Directorate of Forestry consists of service units. In the center; there are Inspection Board, Legal Consultancy, Internal Auditing Unit and 18 departments and 118 division directorates under these departments. The provincial organization is directly connected to the center with 28 Regional Forestry Directorates; it consists of 12 Research Institute Directorates, 9 of which are managing on general forestry and regional level, 3 on subject basis and throughout the country.

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY

01 ADANA	07 BALIKESİR	13 ESKİŞEHİR	19 KASTAMONU	25 KONYA
02 SAKARYA	08 BOLU	14 GİRESUN	20 MERSİN	26 KAYSERİ
03 AMASYA	09 BURSA	15 ISPARTA	21 MUĞLA	27 ŞANLIURFA
04 ANKARA	10 DENİZLİ	16 İSTANBUL	22 TRABZON	28 ÇANAKKALE
05 ANTALYA	11 ELAZIĞ	17 İZMİR	23 ZONGULDAK	
06 ARTVİN	12 ERZURUM	18 KAHRAMANMARAŞ	24 KÜTAHYA	

FORETS RESEARCH INSTITUTE DIRECTORATES

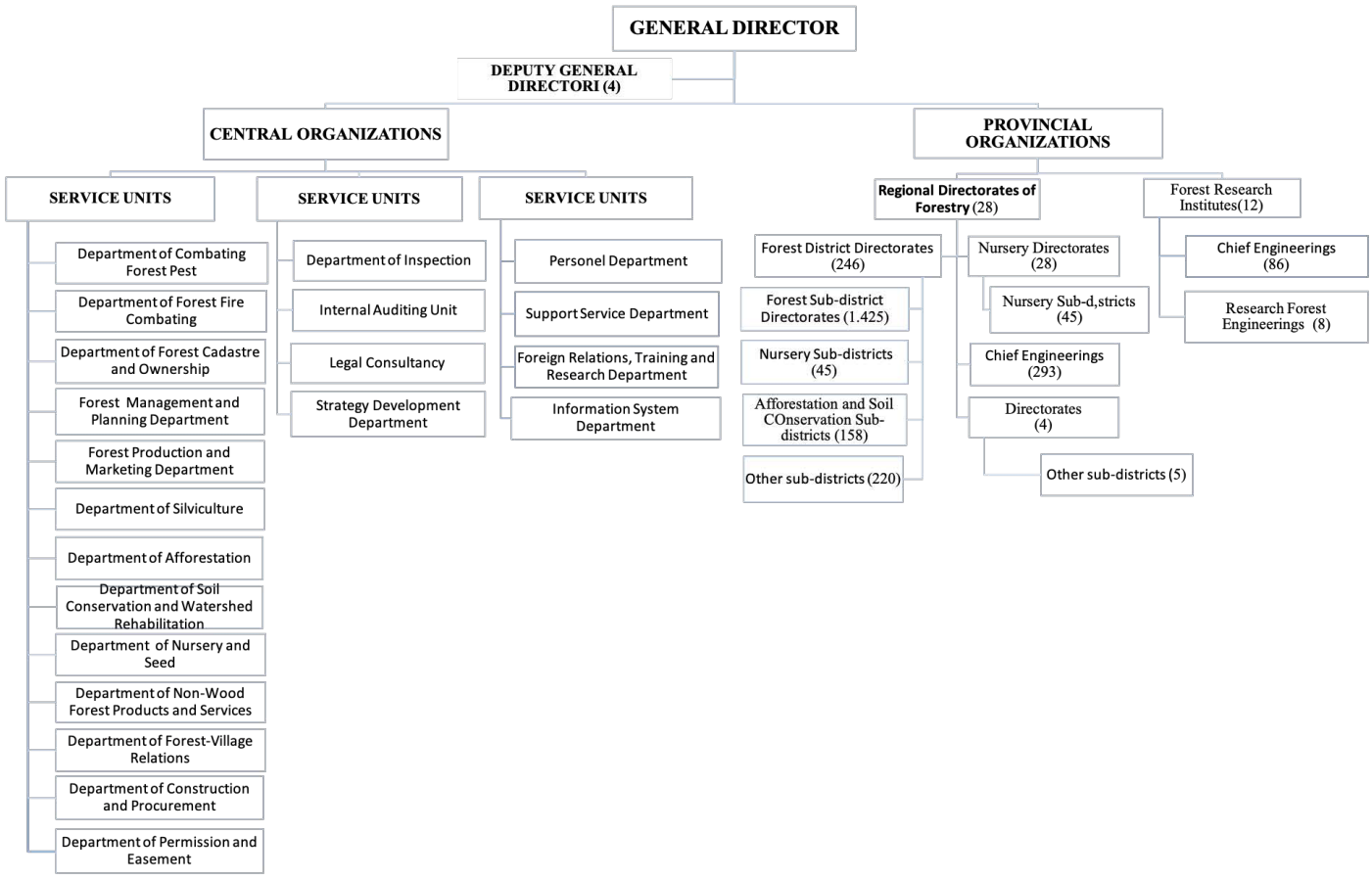
Research Institute Directorates Acting on Subject Base and Countrywide

01 Poplar and Fast-Growing Forest Trees Research Institute Directorate	İZMİT/KOCAELİ
02 Forest Tree Breeding and Seeds Research Institute Directorate	ANKARA
03 Forest Soil and Ecology Research Institute Directorate	ESKİŞEHİR

Research Institute Directorates Acting on General Forestry Subjects and at Regional Level

01 Western Mediterranean Forest Research Institute Directorate	ANTALYA
02 Western Black Sea Forest Research Institute Directorate	BOLU
03 Eastern Mediterranean Forest Research Institute Directorate	TARSUS/MERSİN
04 Eastern Anatolia Forest Research Institute Directorate	ERZURUM
05 Eastern Black Sea Forest research Institute Directorate	TRABZON
06 Aegean Forestry Research Institute Directorate	URLA/İZMİR
07 South-eastern Anatolia Forest Research Institute Directorate	ELAZIĞ
08 Central Anatolia Forest Research Institute Directorate	ANKARA
09 Marmara Forest Research Institute Directorate	İSTANBUL

Figure1: Organizational Structure, September 2018



8.3 Human Resources

As of September 2018, the number of officers, contracted personnel, permanent and temporary workers and temporary personnel employed in the central and provincial units of the General Directorate of Forestry is 36,204.

Table 25: Personnel Status and Number, September 2018

	I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period End	II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period End	III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	
	2012	**2016**	**2017**	**September 2018**
Officer	18.218	17.843	17.116	16.533
Contracted Personnel	159	165	156	819
Permanent Worker	15.002	11.954	10.959	10.697
Temporary Worker	7.422	8.325	8.158	8.155
Temporary Personnel	514	741	709	
Total	**41.315**	**39.028**	**37.098**	**36.204**

45.6% of the personnel are employed as civil servants, 52.1% are permanent and temporary workers, 2.3% are contracted and temporary personnel.

In the period of 2019-2023; A total of 16,100 staff are needed, including 1,850 engineers, 6,500 forest guards, 250 lawyers, 500 technicians, 2,500 officers and 4,500 drivers.

8.4 Financial Resource

The financing structure of the General Directorate of Forestry shows a dual structure in the form of special budget and revolving fund. The foundation of the financial structure of the institution is the establishment of its own sources of income and the establishment of a special budgeted establishment status that provides the opportunity to use this income in forestry activities and the establishment of a revolving fund.

Table 26: Budget Development, September 2018

Period		**Incomes (Thousand TL)**			**Expenses (Thousand TL)**		
		Special Budget	Revolving Fund	**Total**	Special Budget	Revolving Fund	**Total**
I. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2010	983.830	1.567.608	2.551.438	999.026	1.609.233	2.608.259
	2011	1.014.722	1.942.532	2.957.254	1.064.033	1.786.491	2.850.524
	2012	1.793.173	2.147.352	3.940.525	1.818.722	2.161.335	3.980.057
	Total	**3.791.725**	**5.657.492**	**9.449.217**	**3.881.781**	**5.557.059**	**9.438.840**
II. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2013	2.089.906	2.100.770	4.190.676	1.986.623	2.140.363	4.126.986
	2014	1.930.067	2.440.851	4.370.918	2.213.986	2.350.206	4.564.192
	2015	2.741.401	2.806.852	5.548.253	2.788.670	2.722.016	5.510.686
	2016	3.112.725	2.999.410	6.112.135	3.032.827	2.969.337	6.002.164
	Total	**9.874.099**	**10.347.883**	**20.221.982**	**10.022.106**	**10.181.922**	**20.204.028**
III. Strategic Plan Implementation Period	2017	3.392.068	3.295.474	6.687.542	3.266.235	3.192.537	6.458.772
	September, 2018	933.069	3.406.857	4.339.926	2.237.354	2.606.327	4.843.681
	Total	**4.325.137**	**6.702.331**	**11.027.468**	**5.503.589**	**5.798.864**	**11.302.453**

In the period of 2010-2017; a total of 17.057.892 thousand TL special budget income has been obtained and resource use has been concluded to be 17.170.122 thousand TL. The deficit that arose during this period was closed from the matching funds of the contributions of the Treasury to the special budget.

Revolving capital, on the other hand, accounted for 19.300.849 thousand TL of income in the same period, with an expense of 18.931.518 TL and approximately 96% of the revenues were obtained from wood-based forest products sales.

Considering the area policies and measures and the Medium Term Financial Plan (2019-2021), which are included in New Economy Program (Medium Term Program; 2019-2021), the main purpose of which is defined as "… re-establishing price stability and financial stability in the short term, balancing the economy and ensuring the discipline of the budget, sustainable growth and fair share in the medium term…", the total resource requirement of the General Directorate of Forestry is expected to be TL 50,484,451 thousand.

Table 27: Estimated Resource, 2019-2023

Type of resource	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (ThousandTL)
Special Budget	3.310.410	3.693.961	3.979.818	4.298.203	4.642.059	19.924.451
Revolving Fund	4.800.000	5.335.000	5.950.000	6.675.000	7.800.000	30.560.000
Total	**8.110.410**	**9.028.961**	**9.929.818**	**10.973.203**	**12.442.059**	**50.484.451**

8.5 Physical Resource

The headquarters units of the Headquarters operate in the Forest General Directorate campus located in Yenimahalle District of Ankara, Söğütözü, parcel no. 7638. In the campus with a total closed area of 73.463 m2; there are 4 seminar and 1 conference hall, meeting halls, working offices, fire operation center, nursery, guesthouse, indoor gymnasium, social facilities, personnel dining hall, indoor car park for 524 vehicles and outdoor car park for 180 vehicles, archive, warehouse and prayer room..

Table 28: Immovable Inventory Data, September 2018

	Special Budget		Revolving Fund		Total	
	Number	Area (m^2)	Number	Area (m^2)	Number	Area (m^2)
Regional Directorate Building	3	13.883	25	74.784	**28**	**88.666**
District Directorate Building	9	6.290	226	203.930	**235**	**210.220**
Sub-District Directorate Building	26	5.792	462	148.751	**488**	**154.543**
First Intervention Staff Building	285	43.722	426	62.035	**711**	**105.757**
Mass Protection Staff Building	166	27.058	589	105.935	**755**	**132.993**
Production Store Building	29	2.484	391	48.432	**420**	**50.916**
Social Facility	42	6.210	203	65.002	**245**	**71.212**
Sale Hall	4	632	81	14.796	**85**	**15.428**
Fire Tower Cabin	192	13.556	581	42.908	**773**	**56.464**
Lodging Building	4	307	78	4.654	**82**	**4.961**
Resin Building			26	1.865	**26**	**1.865**
Service House	810	104.597	5142	626.004	**5.952**	**730.601**
Other Buildings	884	159.243	1528	250.000	**2.412**	**409.243**
Fire Training Center	19	14.585	29	1.698	**48**	**16.283**
Total	**2.473**	**398.359**	**9.787**	**1.650.794**	**12.260**	**2.049.153**

There are 7.253 vehicles and machines, including 2.914 service vehicles, 3.380 work and protection machines, 952 production machines and 7 aircraft, and 71% of the service vehicles are over 15 years old in the machine park.

Table 29: Vehicle and Machinery Park Inventory Data, September 2018

	Special Budget	Revolving Fund	Total
	Number	Number	Number
Service Vehicles	2.908	6	2.914
Work and Protection Machines	3.085	295	3.380
Production Machines	704	248	952
Aircraft	7		7

Considering the maintenance-repair and operating costs, the vehicles and machines that have completed their economic life should be renewed within the program to be determined and the immovable registration system should be developed.

8.6 Technology and Information Infrastructure

Information and communication technologies are used to the maximum by the General Directorate of Forestry in order to accelerate the process and decision processes for the provision of services and increase efficiency. In this context, for the software and hardware infrastructure; The Forest Information System Project (ORBİS), developed for the purpose of carrying out all works and transactions, was included in the investment program on 11.10.2011.

During the project implementation process, general analysis work was completed in 33 units, and detailed analysis report was prepared for 27 units, 20 modules were developed according to analysis reports and prepared design report, and user tests were completed.

Table 30: Network Infrastructure and System Room Data, September 2018

Unit Name	Network Infrastructure and System Room		Network Key (Switch)	Security Wall
	Unit Number	Context	Unit Number	Unit Number
General Directorate of Forestry Center	1	1.250 Modul	216	2
Regional Directorates of Forestry	28	10.890 Modul	291	
Forest Research Institute Directorates	7	329 Modul	8	
Forest District Directorates	229	10.570 Modul	309	
Forest Nursery Directorates	21	233 Modul	24	

Table 31: Hardware and Environment Units Inventory Data, September 2018

Hardware	Number
Notebook Computer	4.216
Desktop Computer	13.092
Tablet	1.966
Photocopy machine	501
Printer	7.459

Server Name	Number
Physical Server	12
Virtual Server	330

CurrentStorage Capacity	Capacity (TB)
General Capacity	1.228

In the ongoing process, awareness of information security should be increased by speeding up the work initiated for the software and hardware infrastructure required to operate the Forest Information System.

9. PESTLE Analysis

Within the scope of the analysis; Political, economic, social, technological, legal and other environmental factors affecting the fields of activity, products and services provided are identified and their development areas are set out as summarized below.[10]

POLITICAL	Development of the necessary legal and administrative structure, including secondary legislation, for more efficient resource management
	Creating a holistic management approach, developing a process management based organization and human resources management model
	Establishing appropriate mechanisms for increasing the effectiveness of research projects and putting their results into practice
	New "Turkey National Forestry Program" Preparation
	Increasing the effects of national forestry policies in international conventions, developing negotiation preparations and expertise
	Determination of unique and specialized areas in forestry
	Determining the countries where information transfer can be made according to the subjects, forming support teams and training of expert personnel who can speak foreign languages.
	Expanding certification practice in forest resources management and forest products and services
	Establishing databases and delegations related to international contracts and processes, supporting them with policies and strategies before and after duty
	Reshaping research policies, renewing the research master plan, reorganizing research institutes, developing policies that include measures to improve the quality of research staff
ECONOMICAL	Increasing training, expertise and controls on demand analysis, standardization, product volume and quality losses, longitudinal, stacking, benefiting from information systems; Updating and expanding National Tree Breeding Programs by covering other important forest tree species
	Strengthening the transportation infrastructure, constructing new forest roads, speeding up major repair works on forest roads, and spreading the planted tree sales and making mechanization in production Increasing industrial afforestation, tree breeding works and silvicultural interventions
	Effective management should be ensured in the production and marketing of forest products.
	Continuing flexible production and sales policies for forest products with flexible demand, and production and sales policies for demanding wood types
	Performing regional demand analyzes in recreation services
	Closing sites that are not managed cost effectively and / or developing measures to stimulate demand by considering community health
	Inventory and market analysis of non-wood forest products
	Production planning and development of harvest techniques
	Establishment of unmanned protection systems, training of law enforcement officers, raising awareness of the society
	Supporting researches to determine the economic value of products and services produced by forest resources, developing resource accounting systems
SOCIAL	Dissemination of pre-fire training and awareness activities
	Forest cadastre, registration and completion of 2 / B studies
	Increasing economic and social supports, preparing joint projects with other public institutions and NGOs
	Dikili sales practices and dissemination of mechanization
	Establishment of the promenade and city forests based on demand analyzes to be made at the regional level
	Preparation of basin-based development projects

[10]In the PESTLE matrix prepared, the transition to the Presidential Government System and the change in the organizational structure of the Ministry were prioritized in the category of political factors. In the category of economic factors; New developments in the national economy, problems in the import of wood raw materials and increased demand for non-wood products and services, in the category of social factors; rural poverty and continuing migration, in the category of technological factors; yet developments in the field of information and communication, GIS technology and biotechnology, factors in the legal category are diverse, in the environmental category; climate change and anthropogenic effects are at the forefront.

SOCIAL	Increasing the protected areas
	Diversification of publishing, promotion and social marketing activities
	Cooperation with NGOs to carry out joint projects with NGOs, support the development of NGOs and increase participation in forestry studies
	Completing integrated migration routes and grazing plans, using remote surveillance technologies
	Supporting production workers with occupational health and safety training and equipment
	Supporting social security opportunities in forestry
TECHNOLGICAL	Improving information management and quality, effective use of information resources
	Improving the institutional capacity of the forest information system, information security and cyber attacks
	Using geographic information systems in planning of forest resources
	Increasing the use of information technologies on-site in forestry field activities. Increasing international cooperation in technology use, developing remote sensing methods and transferring applications in the world to our country to establish early warning systems.
	Developing policies and supporting research in the field of biotechnology
	Considering the balance between the increase in exchange rates and the fall in technology prices, the use of appropriate techniques in selection studies in research and practice
	Development of research methods, preparation of joint projects with other research institutions
LEGAL	Defining ecosystem services
	Developing strategies for sectoral conflict scenarios, using national and international environmental policies and tools
	Granting quarantine inspectors to forest engineers
	Making necessary arrangements by taking into consideration the needs of the society, by cooperating with developed countries and technology companies on forestry
	Healthier identification of legal status of in-situ and ex-situ forest gene resources
	Providing market facilities, branding and marketing training to forest villagers
	Supporting the social security premiums of those living in the forest village and working in forest labor regularly by the State.
ENVIRONMENTAL	Functional and participatory planning and forestry activities
	Developing forestry policies, plans, projects and programs with an optional approach, determining priorities through cost-benefit analysis and multi-criteria decision making methods
	Increasing fire prevention measures, early warning systems, preparing risk and sudden response plans, going to the forest facility with mixed species
	Research on species / origins resistant to climate change
	Afforestation with resistant species / origin in areas sensitive to climate change
	Supporting measures to slow down climate change; monitoring of health of forest ecosystems, increasing use of biological-biotechnical and mechanical control methods to combat diseases
	Increasing the yield power in hectares with forestry practices such as rejuvenation, maintenance, rehabilitation, rehabilitation, afforestation
	Promoting private afforestation in private property, especially in marginal agricultural lands, in appropriate treasury lands
	Supporting income generating species afforestation
	Meeting seed and sapling needs
	Cost effective management, development of innovative financing tools
	Strengthening the financial structure
	Determination and implementation of optimal forest management sizes
	Developing the human resources management model
	Raising awareness of relevant stakeholders about erosion control, flood and avalanche control, pasture improvement studies and studies
	More space is allocated for the conservation of biological diversity in functional forest resource management, taking into account biophysical and sociocultural parameters
	Providing incentives for the correct use of chemicals in agriculture

10. SWOT Analysis

Strengths

Organizational structure, sufficient equipment, infrastructure and communication systems

Corporate culture, strong and dynamic financial structure

Planning awareness and management system

Orientation to information technologies, speed and mobilization in business and transactions

Qualified human resources

Weaknesses

Personnel employment policy, specialization and career planning system

Professional structure in workforce and production

Corporate effectiveness, promotion, information and awareness

Monitoring and evaluation system

Integration of information technologies into business processes

Determining the value of ecosystem services

Opportunities

Rapid decision making mechanisms

Increased awareness on the strengthening of civil society movements, the protection of natural resources and the importance of sustainable management

Increasing importance of forests and forestry sector in international agreements related to forestry to which the European Union and our country are parties.

Research partnerships and experience sharing between agriculture, forestry and livestock sectors

Greater cooperation with the agricultural sector, harmonization of conflicting and overlapping issues, effective organizational structuring, ease of dissemination of agrosilvopastoral systems

The development of research methods, the widespread use of information and communication technologies and the increasing use of technology

Development of green economy approach and participatory planning techniques

Demand increase in products and services produced with Sustainable Forest Management (SOY)

Richness of forests in terms of species, structure, genetic diversity, ecosystem diversity,

Increased demand for domestic wood and non-wood forest products and marketing facilities

Threats

Climate change, air pollution and industrial wastes

Overseas quarantined diseases and harmful organisms

Rural poverty, low income and education levels of forest villagers

Increasing labor and production costs, decreasing young population in forest villages

Inefficiency in policy, plan, program, implementation hierarchy

Work accidents and rapid change in information technologies

SO Strategies

- The developing technology and information systems and hardware infrastructure will be integrated into the developed information systems.
- Decisions taken in the international forestry process will be evaluated and the benefits provided by the forests will be evaluated with the projects to be prepared.
- PEFC sustainable forest management national standards will be determined and used in national certification.
- Production planning and harvesting techniques of non-wood forest products will be developed.
- Large-scale integrated and participatory watershed rehabilitation projects will be prepared and implemented

ST Strategies

- Irregular utilization pressure on forest resources will be minimized by using participatory planning approach and management structure.
- The rate of work accidents will be minimized by using the institution's qualified human resources and financial structure.
- In the fight against forest fires, pre-fire training and awareness activities will be published.
- National forestry program will be revised
- Research master (master) plan will be revised
- Health of forest ecosystems will be monitored and reported
- The supports aimed to reduce the dependence of the forest villager to the forest will be prioritised.

OW Strategies

- Process management based human resources management model will be developed.
- Observation and evaluation models will be developed using developing technology and research methods.
- New procurement and purchasing structures will be created to increase competitiveness.

TW Strategies

- Mechanization and standing tree sales will be expanded in the production and marketing process.
- Professionalization of production workers will start.
- The awareness of the institution will be increased by making use of different communication tools in public awareness and information.
- Monitoring and early warning systems based on modern technology will be developed to increase efficiency in forest protection.
- The knowledge and awareness level of the society will be increased in forests, forest resources and forestry-related issues.

MISSION, VISION AND BASIC VALUES

MISSION

To protect forest and forest resources, to develop with a close understanding of nature to manage in an ecosystem integrity and to provide multidimensional benefits to the society

VISION

To be the leading institution in sustainable forest management practices

BASIC VALUES

Sustainability

Sensitivity to nature, environment and people

Impartiality

Reliability

Transparency and accountability

Participation

Stakeholder satisfaction

Local and global responsibility

Productivity

Scientific

STRATEGIC GOALS AND TARGETS

STRATEGIC GOAL (G1): PROTECTING FOREST AND FOREST RESOURCES AGAINST BIOTIC AND ABIOTIC PESTS

Target (T1.1)Preventive measures will be increased in fig forest fires and intervention capacity will be strengthened.

It is aimed to prevent the occurrence of forest fires that threaten our forest existence and cause the damage of thousands of hectares of forest every year, or to extinguish the fires in a short time before reaching the dangerous levels.

In this context; Fine combustible materials that cause the onset of forest fires and act as sensors will be eliminated, flammable materials in forests will be reduced, water resources will be planned, fire fighting equipment will be modernized, fire safety roads and lanes will be built and maintained, public awareness and monitoring based on modern technology and early warning systems will be developed.

Performance Indicators	Measure	Effect on Target (%)	Beginning Value (2018)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
PI1.1.1: The ratio of the number of human-induced fires to the total number of fires	Percent	15	87	86	85	85	84	84	Instant	6 months
PI1.1.2: Amount of area per fire	Hectare	30	2,6	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,2	Instant	6 months
PI1.1.3: First response time in fire-sensitive areas	Minute	55	15	14	14	13	13	13	Instant	6 months

Responsible Unit	Department of Forest Fire Combating
Units to Collaborate	Department of Construction and Procurement, Personel Department, Regional Directorates of Forestry
Risks	Climate change and meteorological conditions Population and settlement in areas near forest Railway, road and power transmission lines passing through the forest
Strategies	Pre-fire training and awareness activities will be planned and implemented to include relevant stakeholder groups.
Cost Estimation	5.139.385.000 TL
Findings	The population of the village within the forest has decreased and aged due to migration. Due to retirement, the number of personnel working in combating forest fires has decreased.
Requirements	Completing vehicle and equipment deficiencies Meeting the need for staff Using technological facilities effectively

Early warning systems will be developed, fires will be intervened early and effectively by developing early warning systems. Preventive measures will be increased in combating forest fires.

Target (T1.2): The health of forest ecosystems will be monitored, preventive measures that are natural and suitable for nature will be implemented at first and forest asset and health will be protected.

It is aimed to effectively monitor forest ecosystems, establish unmanned protection systems by utilizing developing technology, develop new methods and techniques to combat disease and pest damages, as well as ensure sustainability in the process of protecting forest asset and health.

In this context; By creating the necessary technical, executive and hardware infrastructure to monitor forest ecosystems effectively, the health of forest ecosystems will be monitored, and the chemical control methods used in combating forest pests will be reduced and biological, biotechnical and mechanical control methods will be increased. In addition, in the process of protecting forest assets and health; social projects that can take an active role in promotion will be supported, and awareness will be raised on society, forest and forest resources with the methods and tools to be determined.

Performance Indıcators	Measure	Effect on Target (%)	Beginning Value (2018)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
PI1.2.1: Number of observation areas where forest ecosystems will be monitored	Number	30	661	661	661	661	661	661	6 months	6 months
PI1.2.2: Established laboratories	Number	25	8	8	8	9	10	11	6 months	6 months
PI1.2.3: Unmanned protection systems set up	Number	25	1	2	2	3	5	8	6 months	6 months
PI1.2.4: Photocaps installed against grazing damage	Number	20	569	1.077	1.427	1.777	2.127	2.477	6 months	6 months

Responsible Unit	Department of Combating Forest Pest
Units to Collaborate	Information System Department, Strategy Development Department, Forest Research Institutes Directorates, Regional Directorates of Forestry
Risks	Atmospheric pollution and climate change Rapid urbanization and urban population Data inconsistency Rural poverty Delays in pest detection
Strategies	The health of forest ecosystems will be monitored and reported. The quantity and quality of the trainings given to law enforcement chief and officers in order to protect forests from illegal activities will be increased. The knowledge and awareness level of the society in forests, forest resources and forestry-related issues will be increased.
Cost Estimation	2.419.254.000 TL
Findings	The number of expert personnel employed in laboratories established to combat pests is insufficient. The interorganizational authority conflict in the control of deseases under the quarantine caused by forest products trade is still continuing. The threat of insect damage continues in the forests. The threat of grazing and illegal exploitation continues in the forests.
Requirements	Preparation and implementation of forest risk reports within the scope of forest health monitoring studies Development of modern technology based monitoring and early warning systems to increase efficiency in forest protection Capacity building of predatory insect production laboratories Establishing a monitoring system that will facilitate and guide the fight against forest pests Institutional capacity building in the use of rfast growing technologies

Target (T1.3): Registration of forest areas whose cadastre has been finalized will be ensured and property problems will be eliminated.

It is aimed to complete the registration procedures by eliminating the technical deficiencies in the units that are declared as forest cadastre, and to complete the 2 / B applications in a short time in the units where forest cadastre and restraint studies have been carried out throughout the country but have not been applied 2 / B.

In this context; Cadastral bases will be digitized and registered to the land registry by eliminating the problems arising from both the registration legislation of the General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre and the landowned immovables within the forest boundaries of the places where the new forest cadastre has been completed and its application has been completed.

Performance Indicators	Measure	Effect on Target (%)	Beginning Value (2018)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
PI1.3.1: Registeres forest area	Thousand hectares	25	20.000	21.250	22.500	24.000	24.000	24.000	6 months	6 months
PI1.3.2: 2 / B study units	Number	75	17.415	19.415	21.415	23.415	25.415	27.415	6 months	6 months

Responsible Unit	Department of Forest Cadastre and Ownership
Units to Collaborate	Regional Directorates of Forestry
Risks	Cadastral bases that do not have technical health Extension of proporty cases conclusion
Strategies	Registration procedures will be completed by eliminating technical deficiencies in 2,706 units declared as forest cadastral works. By completing 2 / B implementations, uncertainties and disputes regarding border and property status will be eliminated.
Cost Estimation	240.069.000 TL
Findings	Within the scope of the protocol signed with the General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre, there are delays due to the public procurement authority legislation in the tenders that need to be made for the digitization of cadastral bases that are not technically healthy.
Requirements	Conclusion of property cases Digital cadastral bases for the registration of forest areas in the units declared as forest cadastral works

Target(T1.4): Socio-economic development will be supported in forest villages.

It is aimed to minimize negative pressures of villagers living in the and adjacent to forest on the forest and to direct them to alternative livelihoods by contributing to their social and economic development.

In this context; Production and income-based support tools will be developed to reduce development problems arising from disadvantaged locations of forest villages. In addition, in order to develop forest villagers on site; five thousand income-generating forest projects will be implemented in five thousand villages.

Performance Indicators	Measure	Effect on Target (%)	Beginning Value (2018)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
PI1.4.1: Employment provided by economic supports	Person/year	30	72.472	74.760	77.101	79.506	81.974	84.479	6 months	6 months
PI1.4.2: Wood saving with social supports	Thousand ster	30	3.379	3.402	3.426	3.450	3.475	3.500	6 months	6 months
PI1.4.3: Supported family number	Thousand	40	497,0	507,5	518,2	529,1	540,2	551,5	6 months	6 months

Responsible Unit	Department of Forest-Village Relations Strategy Development Departmen, Regional Directorates of Forestry
Units to Collaborate	Budget constraint-lack of financial resources Demand variability Unexpected cost increase
Risks	Loan and grant support will be increased to reduce poverty in forest villages.
Strategies	Cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other public institutions and organizations will be strengthened in order to strengthen participation and contribution to efforts to combat poverty in forest villages. Trainings will be given to raise awareness of the villagers, especially women, in order to use energy efficiently and provide thermal insulation in forest villages.
Cost Estimation	1.155.166.000 TL
Findings	Rural poverty continues in forest villages. The population has decreased due to migration.
Requirements	To increase the variety of income sources and employment in order to develop the forest villagers in socio-economic conditions To provide grants and credit support to reduce forest villagers' dependence and pressure on forest

STRATEGIC GOAL(G2): TO DEVELOP FORESTS,INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY AND EXPAND AREAS

Target(T2.1): Wood quality, seed and fruit productivity will be improved, and silvicultural maintenance measures for the establishment of healthy forests will be increased.

It is aimed to take the yield power or the tree wealth per hectare of our forests, it is still 3.3 m3 per hectare, above 100 m3 which is the world average, with silvicultural practices such as regeneration, reconstruction and maintenance aimed at improving the quality of forests and increasing the yield power and as far the current increment amount according to the characteristics of the habitat.

In this context; the fire resistance, quality and stability of the forests will be increased with the maintenance interventions on the one hand, and on the other hand, the economic, social and ecological demands of the society will be met with a sense of sustainability. In addition, the aged forests aimed at ensuring the continuity of the forests will be regenerated, primarily naturally, and pruning will be done in suitable stands in order to obtain a quality trunk and increase the conifer yield.

Performance Indicators	Measure	Effect on Target (%)	Beginning Value (2018)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
PI2.1.1 Amount of growing stock per hectare	M^3	50	73,3	73,7	74,0	74,5	74,7	75,0	6 months	6 months
PI2.1.2 Amount of total increment in forests	Thousand m^3	50	47.000	47.200	47.400	47.500	47.800	48.000	6 months	6 months

Responsible Unit	Department of Silviculture
Units to Collaborate	Forest Management and Planning Department, Regional Directorates of Forestry
Risks	Incorrect evaluation of land surveys Technical intervention errors
Strategies	Regeneration works will be implemented to ensure the continuity of forests. Pruning implementations will be expanded to increase quality product, seed and fruit productivity along with stand health . In young stands, quality and quantity will be increased by implementing silvicultural maintenance measures in time.
Cost Estimation	1.003.197.000 TL
Findings	In areas where silvicultural maintenance measures in accordance with tree biology are not implemented, the stability of forests is weakened and its resilience to natural factors decreases. Silvicultural implementations have a decisive influence on wood and / or fruit quality. Young Stands Maintenance Action Plan (2019-2023) and Pruning Action Plan (2015-2019) has been prepared and implementations continue within the framework of the plan.
Requirements	Conservation of biodiversity and natural structures of forests Protection of forests against biotic and abiotic pests Development of existing forests Capacity building with practical field surveys

Target (T2.2): Productive Forest Area will be increased to 14,000,000 hectares.

It is aimed to improve the unproductive forest areas with degraded and semi-degraded characteristics, through both rehabilitation and afforestation and thus increase the productive forest area. In this context; Rehabilitation and afforestation works will be carried out in degraded forest areas.

Performance Indicators	Measure	Effect on Target (%)	Beginning Value (2018)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
PI2.2.1: Productive forest area[11]	Thousand hectare	100	12.900	13.000	13.250	13.500	13.750	14.000	6 months	6 months

Responsible Unit	Department of Silviculture
Units to Collaborate	Department of Afforestation, Regional Directorates of Forestry
Risks	Lack of Competent Personnel
Strategies	By conserving biological diversity and avoiding genetic contamination, we will be rehabilitating degraded forest areas with minimum effort and expense by protecting natural species suitable for growing habitat on site. Silvicultural care measures will be increased. Potential forest areas with degraded characteristics will be made productive by planting and planting methods.
Cost Estimation	755.309.000 TL
Findings	Approximately 43% of the country's forests are degraded.
Requirements	Degraded forest areas can be turned into productive forest areas with minimum effort and expense. Improvement of degraded forest areas within the framework of Sustainable Forest Management (SOY) criteria Conversion of degraded forest areas into productive forest areas through rehabilitation works to be carried out

[11] The National Forest Inventory is published every five years. The next inventory will be published in 2020, and the annual data has been determined taking into account the areas to be renewed.

Target (T2.3): The implementation rate will be increased from 9% to 100% in a potential total area of 330,000 hectares of which has been determined for industrial afforestation.

In order to meet the needs of the forestry sector and society for wood products continuously and adequately, it is targeted to get more product through the afforestation that is carried out with fast-growing local species, in dense cultivation methods and shorter control periods, in the unit area, where the growing environment is suitable, both within the forest ecosystem and outside the forest areas.

In this context; industrial afforestation and maintenance works will be carried out with the fast growing indigenous species, and improved sapling material will be increased.

Performance Indicators	Measure	Effect on Target (%)	Beginning Value (2018)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
PI2.3.1: The implementation rate of industrial afforestation in potential areas	Percent	100	9	27	45	64	82	100	6 months	6months

Responsible Unit	Department of Afforestation
Units to Collaborate	Department of Nursery and Seed, Regional Directorates of Forestry, Forest Research Institutes
Risks	Budget constraint-lack of financial resources Social pressures Fire and pest damages
Strategies	Lack of improved seedling material The quality and quantity of wood raw material supply deficit required by the forest industry of our country will be closed. The pressure of wood production on natural forests will be reduced.
Cost Estimation	Industrial afforestation will be carried out with the seedlings to be obtained from the improved seeds of the domestic and fast growing species by expanding the studies for tree breeding. 2.297.515.000 TL
Findings	In the 2019-2021 Medium Term Program, approximately 50% savings were made in 2019 investments. In the forest products industry, the demand for wood raw materials has increased, especially in the fiber-chip, wooden pallet, and furniture industry.
Requirements	Meeting the projected financial resource need

Target (T2.4): Our forest asset will be increased to 30% of the country's total area.

It is aimed to increase the forest asset to 30 percent of the country's surface area in 2023, and to meet the forest seeds and seedlings that our country needs with local resources without creating any bottleneck.

In this context; For the purpose of increasing the forest area, afforestation works will be carried out with suitable species and methods, and natural forests will be protected and developed. Also; Seedling and seed production and maintenance will be carried out, the seedling production capacity and the tall seedling production amount in total seedling production will be increased.

Performance Indicators	Measure	Effect on Target (%)	Beginning Value (2018)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
PI2.4.1: The ratio of forest asset to the total area of the country[12]	Percent	100	29,0	29,2	29,4	29,5	29,8	30,0	6 months	6 months

Responsible Unit	Department of Afforestation
Units to Collaborate	Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Rehabilitation, Department of Nursery and Seed, Regional Directorates of Forestry
Risks	Budget constraint-lack of financial resources Extreme meteorological conditions and climate change
Strategies	Multipurpose afforestation will be established on the appropriate treasury lands by the private sector and other interest groups. In order to increase the income of the citizens living in the rural areas, income-generating (fruiting) forest tree species will be given importance in afforestation in suitable forest areas close to the settlements.
Cost Estimation	Our country's need for forest tree seeds and seedlings will be met.
Findings	784.195.000 TL
Requirements	In the 2019-2021 Medium Term Program, approximately 50% savings were made in 2019 investments. Establishment of afforestation monitoring system and integration into Forest Inventory and Monitoring System Increasing the forestation scale and developing the private forestry sector by ensuring the participation of the private sector To ensure that all environmental services of the forests are provided without interruption, planting more drought-resistant tree species and carrying out studies that will provide a full understanding of the ecosystem-level effects Developing existing forests, expanding forest areas by establishing forest areas on suitable non-forest areas Meeting the projected financial resource need

[12] The National Forest Inventory is published every five years. The next inventory will be published in 2020, and the annual data has been determined taking into account the areas to be renewed.

Target (T2.5): Erosion to reduce soil loss will be tackled and pasture improvement works will be developed.

It is aimed to prevent soil erosion on one hand and on the other hand to reduce the negative pressures of grazing on forests , by improving and generalizing the efforts to combat erosion and improving the pasture in the forest, the forest edge and the upper limit of the forest, which are used as pasture but cannot be converted into forest.

In this context; Erosion and sedimentation control projects will be given priority in all basins, especially in dam and pond basins. In addition, the implementation of basin rehabilitation, flood, avalanche and landslide projects prepared against natural disasters in upper basin areas, and large-scale integrated and participatory basin rehabilitation projects will continue.

Performance Indicators	Measure	Effect on Target (%)	Beginning Value (2018)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
PI2.5.1: Soil loss controlled area	Thousand hectare	90	1.534	1.547	1.582	1.617	1.652	1.687	6 months	6 months
PI2.5.2: Rehabilitated pasture area	Thousand hectare	10	242	247	257	267	277	287	6 months	6 months

Responsible Unit	Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Rehabilitation
Units to Collaborate	Department of Nursery and Seed, Regional Directorates of Forestry
Risks	Budget constraint-lack of financial resources Delays in the allocation of non-forest areas to be studied Excessive and irregular use
Strategies	In studies, priority will be given to the potential erosion risk and economic efficiency basins that cause loss of life and property. Awareness of the society will be ensured about soil conservation activities and results.
Cost Estimation	The works will be based on an integrated and participatory development model approach on a basin basis and will be carried out in cooperation with local people, local administrations and other interest groups.
Findings	790.933.000 TL
Requirements	There are a lot of areas exposed to erosion in our country. The productivity is low in the rangelands. Avalanche and landslide hazards continue in areas with high slopes. Developing and disseminating efforts to combat desertification and erosion Giving priority to erosion and sedimentation control projects in all basins, especially in dam and pond basins Preparation and implementation of basin rehabilitation, flood, avalanche and landslide projects against natural disasters in upper basin areas Implementation of improvement, rehabilitation and regeneration measures in accordance with the technique in order to develop forestland and forest edge pastures

STRATEGIC GOAL (G3): PROVIDING OPTIMUM SOCIAL BENEFITS FROM THE GOOD AND SERVICES PRODUCED BY FORESTS

Target (T.1): Inventory and management plan will be prepared and the will be renewed for 6.868.000 hectares of forest area in accordance with the multi-purpose utilization.

It is aimed to determine the primary functions of forests and forest resources with a participatory approach and to provide ecological, economic, social and cultural multidimensional benefits at local, national and global levels and sustainably.
In this context; To integrate and monitor biodiversity and ecosystem services into forest management, the system will be developed and implemented, and inspection and control activities will be increased.

Performance Indicators	Measure	Effect on Target (%)	eginning Value (2018)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
PI3.1.1: Number of plans renewed using geographical information systems	Number	100	415	517	635	729	843	907	6 months	6 months

Responcible Unit	Forest Management and Planning Department Information System Department, Regional Directorates of Forestry
Units to Collaborate	Deficiencies in the infrastructure of information technologies Personnel shortage in planning units
Risks	National forest inventory studies, which started in 2009 and will contribute to the monitoring and reporting of biological diversity in forests, will be completed.
Strategies	In order to support the sustainable use of forest ecosystems and conservation of biological diversity, integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services into forest management plans will be ensured and monitoring systems will be developed.
Cost Estimation	Forest areas and forestry activities will be planned in line with the principles of upper watershed management. 56.759.000 TL
Findings	It is a legal obligation to make management plans for silvicultural interventions in forests. In general, the number of plans to be renewed by years can be determined in advance, since the expiration date of management plans, which are made in 10-year periods, is known in advance.
Requirements	Increasing the human resources capacity of Forest Management Chief Engineering Development of data backup strategy Increasing inspection and control activities

Target (T3.2): Quality and productivity of wood-based forest products will be increased , and sustainable competition in the domestic and foreign markets will be ensured by reducing costs.

According to the economic developments in our country, following the developments in the markets and the sectors using forest products, determining the changes to be made in the production programs and the measures to be taken is important for the best evaluation of the products. In this context, it is aimed to monitor the changes in consumer demands, to review production programs accordingly, to make production according to demand and to spread standing tree for sales.

In this context; By providing effective management in the production and marketing of forest products, systems to monitor production-consumption chain of forest products will be developed, and trainings will be organized for peasants and cooperative members and personnel working in production works.

Performance Indicators	Measure	Effect on Target (%)	Beginning Value (2018)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
PI3.2.1: Productivity in industrial wood production	Percent	40	79	80	80	81	81	82	6 months	6 months
PI3.2.2: The amount rate of I and II class logs in total log production	Percent	30	11,0	11,3	11,5	12	12,3	12,5	6 months	6 months
PI3.2.3: Standing tree sale rate in total Standing Barky Stem Volume (DKGH)	Percent	30	33	34	38	42	51	56	6 months	6 months

Responcible Unit	Forest Production and Marketing Department
Units to Collaborate	Department of Construction and Procurement, Regional Directorates of Forestry
Risks	Instability and fluctuations in demand for wood products Fluctuations in the general economy and exchange rates Pressures for illegal use of forests Uncertainty in the provision of production workers
Strategies	Employees working in production will be trained on production and marketing. Wood production-storage-sales activities will be carried out in a controlled manner, and efficiency will be increased by minimizing volume, quality and value losses. Mechanization and standing tree sales will be expanded in the production and marketing process.
Cost Estimation	11.051.058.000 TL
Findings	Demand for wood-based forestry products is increasing rapidly. There are difficulties in getting the jobs done by professional people who are trained and have a profession in the production process. Existing forest asset for production are insufficient to meet the demand. The market requires fresh and high quality products. Establishment of industrial plantations to increase production
Requirements	Passing on to education and professionalization for production workers Keeping the optimum use of existing forests within the balance of protection and use

Target (T3.3): Ecotourism services will be expanded and non-wood forest product variety and production will be increased.

By expanding ecotourism services, it is aimed to make plans that include inventory of non-wood forest products with high economic value and arrangements for sustainable utilization.
In this context; ecotourism areas will be determined, efforts will be made to improve the use of non-wood forest products, to increase the amount of products produced and marketed, and to increase the income earned by local villagers from these products.

Performance Indicators	Measure	Effect on Target (%)	Beginning Value (2018)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
PI3.3.1: Ecotourism management area	Number	40	5	10	15	20	25	30	6 months	6 months
PI3.3.2: Honey forest number	Number	15	450	500	560	620	670	720	6 months	6 months
PI3.3.3: Daphne rehabilitation	Hectare	15	511	850	1.250	1.500	1.750	2.000	6 months	6 months
PI3.3.4: Truffle forest	Hectare	15	245	325	375	425	475	525	6 months	6 months
PI3.3.5: Resin production amount	Tonnes	15	205	480	900	1.530	1.750	2.000	6 months	6 months

Responsible Unit	Department Non-wood Products and Services
Units to Collaborate	Department of Nursery and Seed, Department of Afforestation, Department of Forest - Village Relations, Regional Directorates of Forestry
Risks	Demand shrinking for non-wood forest products and services The formation of new suppliers in other non-wood forest products in other countries Legal obstacles to the change of existing tourism policies and legislation Pests and forest fires that may cause malfunction in rehabilitation, afforestation and planting areas The shortage of labor force that can be experienced in terms of quality and quantity due to the migration in rural areas,
Strategies	Social demands for ecotourism services will be met. Access to new international markets will be supported by increasing domestic and foreign demand through appropriate tools and methods. Financial supports for branding and standardization will be established in non-wood forest products with high added value.
Cost Estimation	235.836.000 TL
Findings	Due to the developments in tourism opportunities, social expectations have diversified and the number of ecotourists has increased. Awareness, orientation and demand for non-wood forest products has increased. Our country has risen to the 2nd place in the world in the production of honey and bee products with the incentives and investments of public and private sector in recent years. The entry of countries that export laurel leaves into the world markets with quality and standardized products threatens our market share. Our country's forests have an important place in terms of species richness and spread at the point of increasing the export of truffle mushrooms.
Requirements	In order to meet the expectations and demands concentrated on ecotourism, new management areas are planned and brought into our country's tourism. Increasing awareness of non-wood forest products, meeting the demand, and placing these products on the market in a sustainable way Rehabilitation of degraded bay forests for the purification of laurel leaf production both in quantity and quality The establishment of new truffle forests and the completion of the maintenance of existing ones in order to support the export of Truffle mushrooms with high income.

Target (T3.4): Taking into consideration the national conditions and international developments, standardization and certification system in forest products will be developed, and certified forest area will be increased.

The efforts to expand the "Forest Management Certification" in Turkey started in 2010 and it is aimed to increase the amount of certified forest area to 10 million hectares first and to certify the forest areas where the production is made.
In this context; Standardization and certification system in forest products will be developed taking into account national conditions and international developments.

Performance Indicators	Measure	Effect on Target (%)	Beginning Value (2018)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
PI3.4.1: Certified forest area	Million hectares	100	2,4	4,3	5,0	6,0	8,0	10,0	6 months	6 months

Responsible Unit	Department of Production and Marketing
Units to Collaborate	Forest Management and Planning Department, regional Directoratges of Forestry
Risks	Major errors and related document cancellation in annual audits
Strategies	Certified forest area will be increased by taking into consideration the market demands.
Cost Estimation	Contribution will be made to improving the competitive possibilities of those who trade forest products.
Findings	26.500.000 TL
Requirements	The demand for the certified product is increasing. Sensitivity is increasing for the sustainable management of forests in the world and in our country. Determination of PEFC sustainable forest management national standards and their use in national certification

Target (T3.5): Forestry infrastructure will be strengthened and pilot implementations will be carried out for the development of road standards in forests of which main function is production.

It is aimed to strengthen the transportation infrastructure for the effective protection, development and intensive operation of the forests and to develop road standards in the forests of which main function is production.

In this context; The new forest road will be constructed, and the machine park will be strengthened by completing major repairs and superstructures and art structures for safer transportation, especially in production forests.

Performance Indicators	Measure	Effect on Target (%)	Beginning Value (2018)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
PI3.5.1: Forest roads developed with pilot implementation	Km	40	380	760	1.250	1.850	2.050	2.450	6 months	6 months
PI3.5.2: Pilot sub-district directorates of forestry	Number	30	8	16	26	38	42	52	6 months	6 months
PI3.5.3: The ratio of the roads constructed with excavators to the total roads	Percent	30	60	60	65	70	75	80	6 months	6 months

Responsible Unit	Department of Construction and Procurement Regional Directorates of Forestry
Units to Collaborate	Increase in unit costs of forest roads Shortage of contractor labor
Risks Strategies	Cost-benefit analysis will be the basis for determining road construction and standards.
Cost Estimation	Road construction will be expanded with excavators.
Findings	Standards on forest roads will be developed within the framework of demands, taking into account the results of pilot implementation.
Requirements	953.218.000 TL The roads used in forestry services is 194,000 km. Road construction with excavators is less harmful for the forests. Road construction with excavators costs three times less than road construction with bulldozers. Construction of 42,000 km of new forest road Increasing audits and controls Strengthening the machine park Increasing capacity with on-the-job trainings

STRATEGIC GOAL (G4): INCREASING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Target (T4.1): Research and development projects will be prepared and implemented to solve problems in the forestry area, to develop new techniques and to ensure effective governance.

In particular, it is aimed to prepare and finalize R&D projects that produce data and information to evaluate the effects of atmospheric pollution, climate change and other factors on forests and to ensure effective governance, to integrate the decisions taken in the international forestry process into our forestry, and to cooperate with neighboring countries in the field of forestry.

In this context; Projects will be carried out on sustainable forest management approaches, protection of forests, improvement and sustainable use of degraded areas, adaptation to climate change, and the studies on the conservation of biodiversity, evaluation and optimization of ecosystem services will be carried out by evaluating the impacts of climate change on our country's forests.

Performance Indicators	Measure	Effect on Target (%)	Beginning Value (2018)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
PI4.1.1: Completed research projects	Number	60	179	209	234	259	284	309	6 months	6 months
PI4.1.2: Completed externally funded projects	Number	40	19	22	24	25	26	27	6 months	6 months

Responsible Unit	Foreign Relations, Training and Research Department
Units to Collaborate	All Units
Risks Strategies	Change in the structure of international organizations that grant support received from Incapability to put projects into practice, Incapability to ensure personnel continuity Expert staff shortage Priority will be given to practical research projects. Integration of the decisions taken in the international forestry process will be ensured. Externally funded projects will be implemented within the framework of our country's policies and priorities, as well as global development and needs.
Cost Estimation	319.443.000 TL
Findings	The scope of researches especially on the determination of the effects of atmospheric pollution, climate change and other factors on forests is insufficient. The follow-up of the decisions taken in the international forestry process is insufficient.
Requirements	Conducting and completing projects on sustainable forest management approaches, protection of forests, improvement and sustainable use of degraded areas, and adaptation to climate change Investigating the biodiversity conservation, evaluation and optimization of ecosystem services by evaluating the impacts of climate change on our country's forests İDevelopment of scientific studies on sustainable use of natural resources, taking into account the interaction between the climate change and the sectors Monitoring the international forestry process, preparing reports on the process To protect our national rights in sharing additional costs that must be paid to fulfill global responsibilities by the global society and organizations and conducting externally funded projects for the purpose to take care of them.

Target (T4.2): Financial, legal, administrative and human resources will be developed to ensure institutionalization in strategic management.

It is aimed to establish and implement an internal control system in order to carry out activities in an effective, economic and efficient manner, to protect assets and resources, to produce financial and management information in a timely and reliable manner, and to ensure accurate and complete keeping of accounting records in accordance with the determined targets, policies and legislation, to develop human resource management model and increase the employee satisfaction rate.

In this context; internal control practices will be developed, and mechanisms will be established to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of strategic goals and objectives. In addition, professional and personal development of employees will be ensured through continuous and qualified trainings, service buildings and other buildings and facilities will be reviewed and new buildings and facilities will be constructed according to the needs, and maintenance and repairs of the existing ones will be carried out.

Performance Indicators	Measure	Effect on Target (%)	Beginning Value (2018)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
PI4.2.1: Basic income expense covergae ratio	Percent	40	57	58	59	60	61	62	6 months	6 months
PI4.2.2: Completion rate in standard staff	Percent	10	48	50	55	60	65	70	6 months	6 months
PI4.2.3: Risk-oriented audits	Number	15	146	161	176	191	206	221	6 months	6 months
PI4.2.4: In-service training program rate	Percent	20	66	100	100	100	100	100	6 months	6 months
PI4.2.5: Area per sub-district directorate of forestry	Hectare	15	15.874	15.800	15.700	15.500	15.250	15.000	6 months	6 months

Responsible Unit	Department of Inspection, Internal Auditing Unit, Legal Consultancy, Strategy Development Department, Forest Management and Panning Departmnet, Personel Department, Support Service Department
Units to Collaborate	All Units
Risks	Not adopting strategic management tools Decrease in the impact level of hierarchical policy documents Budget constraint-lack of financial resources Incapability to meet the personnel needs
Strategies	
Cost Estimation	Financing structure will be strengthened.
Findings	Financial and general management tools such as internal control, internal audit, performance based budgeting and reporting will be institutionalized by developing the human resources management model. Forest district directorates and sub-district directorates will be reached to the optimal number and ideal area. 641.942.000 TL Occupancy rate is 40% for civil servants and 57% for permanent workers. In recent years, only 15% of the personnel who left the institution because of retirement, death, resignation, etc. could be recruited.
Requirements	Strengthening human resources Planning of personnel distribution according to job analysis Development of distance education models Development of the immovable registration system Updating secondary legislation in line with needs

Target (T4.3): Information systems and technology infrastructure will be completed, forest information system will be developed and expanded

It is targeted to develop and expand the Forest Information System, which will enable the improvement of the existing structure and / or the establishment of an information processing infrastructure for faster, transparent, reliable, effective and qualified fulfillment of all the works and procedures required in accordance with national and international legislation by making maximum use of today's technological opportunities.

In this context; The studies initiated for the software and hardware infrastructure required for the operation of the Forest Information System will be accelerated, and the awareness of the personnel of the institution regarding information security will be increased.

Performance Indicators	Measure	Effect on Target (%)	Beginning Value (2018)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Monitoring Frequency	Reporting Frequency
PI4.3.1: Number of staff trained in information security	Person	15	9.000	18.000	27.000	36.000	36.000	36.000	6 months	6 months
PI4.3.2: Number of software developed and / or provided	Number	55	34	41	41	41	41	41	6 months	6 months
PI4.3.3: Number of Established Disaster Recovery Centers	Number	30	0	1	1	1	1	1	6 months	6 months

Responsible Unit	Information System Department
Units to Collaborate	All Units
Risks	Budget constraint-lack of financial resources Failure to establish information security infrastructure High operating costs
Strategies	Information management will be provided and its quality will be improved. IT resources will be allocated to provide the highest benefit. Security vulnerabilities of IT infrastructure will be reviewed and strengthened against external interventions.
Cost Estimation	373.103.000 TL
Findings	There is no web-based data recording system based on the information infrastructure that will provide transparent fast and reliable information flow. Information security is not fully ensured.
Requirements	Providing expert staff support Switching to open source software instead of costly ones Renewal of the hardware infrastructure according to developing and changing technological needs Meeting of land type tablets and other hardware needs Increasing the awareness of institution personnel on information security

STRATEGIC TARGET UNIT RELATIONSHIP

STRATEGI GOALS	STRATEGIC TARGET	Department of Combating Forest Pest.	Department of Forest Fire Combating.	Department of Forest Cadastre and Ownership	Forest Management and Planning Department.	Forest Production and Marketing Department	Department of Silviculture	Department of Afforestation	Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Rehabilitation	Department of Nursery and Seed	Department of Non-Wood Forest Products and Services	Department of Forest-Village Relations	Department of Construction and Procurement	Department of Permission and Easement	Department of Inspection	Internal Auditing Unit	Legal Consultancy	Strategy Development Department	Personel Department	Support Service Department	Foreign Relations, Training and Research Department	Information System Department	Redgional Directorates of Forestry	Forest Research Institutes
G1	T1.1		S									İ						İ				İ		
	T1.2	S															İ				İ	İ	İ	
	T1.3			S																		İ		
	T1.4										S						İ					İ		
G2	T2.1				İ		S															İ		
	T2.2						S	İ														İ		
	T2.3							S		İ												İ	İ	
	T2.4							S	İ	İ												İ		
	T2.5								S	İ												İ		
G3	T3.1				S																İ	İ		
	T3.2					S						İ										İ		
	T.3.3							İ		İ	S	İ										İ		
	T3.4				İ	S																İ		
	T3.5											S										İ		
G4	T4.1	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	S	İ	İ	İ
	T4.2	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	S	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ
	T4.3	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	İ	S	İ	İ

S: Responsible Unit/Units
İ: Unit/Units To Collaborate

COST ESTIMATION

Strategic Goal (G1)	**TO PROTECT FOREST AND FOREST RESOURCES AGAINST BIOTIC AND ABIOTIC PESTS**					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (TL)
	1.487.464.000	**1.640.990.000**	**1.780.671.000**	**1.927.737.000**	**2.117.012.000**	**8.953.874.000**
Target (T1.1)	Preventive measures will be increased in fighting forest fires and intervention capacity will be strengthened.					
	847.141.000	932.015.000	1.015.175.000	1.116.692.000	1.228.362.000	5.139.385.000
Target (T1.2)	The health of forest ecosystems will be monitored, and preventive measures that are natural and suitable for nature will be implemented in the fight against diseases and pests, and forest existence and health will be protected.					
	396.294.000	436.124.000	479.407.000	527.347.000	580.082.000	2.419.254.000
Target (T1.3)	Registration of forest areas whose cadastre has been finalized will be ensured and property problems will be eliminated.					
	41.657.000	61.821.000	61.991.000	37.190.000	37.410.000	240.069.000
Target (T1.4)	Socio- economic development will be supported in forest villages.					
	202.372.000	211.030.000	224.098.000	246.508.000	271.158.000	1.155.166.000
Strategic Goal (G2)	**TO DEVELOP FORESTS, INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY AND EXPAND AREAS**					
	823.002.000	**926.938.000**	**1.096.105.000**	**1.281.717.000**	**1.503.387.000**	**5.631.149.000**
Target (T2.1)	Wood quality, seed and fruit productivity will be improved, and silvicultural maintenance measures for the establishment of healthy forests will be increased.					
	158.802.000	181.945.000	200.136.000	220.150.000	242.164.000	1.003.197.000
Target (T2.2)	The Productive Forest Area will be increased to 14,000,000 hectares.					
	126.817.000	137.119.000	148.451.000	163.296.000	179.626.000	755.309.000
Target (T2.3)	The implementation rate will be increased from 9% to 100% in a total area of 330,000 hectares of which potential has been determined for industrial afforestation.					
	295.370.000	310.370.000	455.370.000	545.907.000	690.498.000	2.297.515.000
Target (T2.4)	Our forest assets will be increased to 30% of the country's total area.					
	128.713.000	156.286.000	150.814.000	165.897.000	182.485.000	784.195.000
Target (T2.5)	Erosion to reduce soil loss will be tackled and pasture improvement works will be developed.					
	113.300.000	141.218.000	141.334.000	186.467.000	208.614.000	790.933.000

Strategic Goal (G3)	**TO PROVIDE SOCIAL BENEFITS FROM THE GOODS AND SERVICES FORESTS PRODUCED BY FORESTS**					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (TL)
	2.249.212.000	**2.274.978.000**	**2.353.454.000**	**2.596.198.000**	**2.849.529.000**	**12.323.371.000**
Target(T3.1)	Inventory will be prepared and the management plan will be renewed in accordance with the multi-purpose utilization of 6.868.000 hectares of forest area.					
	9.333.000	9.521.000	9.669.000	16.537.000	11.699.000	56.759.000
Target (T3.2)	In wood-based forest products, quality and efficiency will be increased, and sustainable competition in the domestic and foreign markets will be ensured by reducing costs.					
	2.036.945.000	2.045.704.000	2.105.260.000	2.315.785.000	2.547.364.000	11.051.058.000
Target(T3.3)	Ecotourism services will be expanded and non-wood forest product variety and production will be increased.					
	39.987.000	42.865.000	45.947.000	51.541.000	55.496.000	235.836.000
Target (T3.4)	Taking into consideration the national conditions and international developments, standardization and certification system in forest products will be developed, and certified forest area will be increased.					
	3.500.000	4.000.000	5.000.000	6.000.000	8.000.000	26.500.000
Target(T3.5)	Forestry infrastructure will be strengthened and pilot implementations will be carried out for the development of road standards in forests whose main function is production.					
	159.447.000	172.888.000	187.578.000	206.335.000	226.970.000	953.218.000
Stretegic Goal (G4)	TO DEVELOP INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY					
	247.951.000	**239.851.000**	**258.168.000**	**281.485.000**	**307.033.000**	**1.334.488.000**
Target(T4.1)	It will prepare and implement research and development projects for solving problems in forestry, examining new techniques and analyzing effective governance.					
	53.083.000	59.296.000	62.557.000	68.813.000	75.694.000	319.443.000
Target(T4.2)	To ensure institutionalization in strategic management; financial, legal, administrative and human resources will be developed.					
	106.536.000	116.926.000	126.429.000	139.072.000	152.979.000	641.942.000
Target(T4.3)	Information systems and technology infrastructure will be completed, forest information system will be developed and expanded.					
	88.332.000	63.629.000	69.182.000	73.600.000	78.360.000	373.103.000

	YEARS					
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TOTAL	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (TL)
	4.807.629.000	**5.082.757.000**	**5.488.398.000**	**6.087.137.000**	**6.776.961.000**	**28.242.882.000**
MANAGEMENT EXPENSES	**3.302.781.000**	**3.946.204.000**	**4.441.420.000**	**4.886.066.000**	**5.665.098.000**	**22.241.569.000**
GENERAL TOTAL	**8.110.410.000**	**9.028.961.000**	**9.929.818.000**	**10.973.203.000**	**12.442.059.000**	**50.484.451.000**

FINANCING RESOURCE

FINANCING TYPE	YEARS					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total (TL)
SPECIAL BUDGET	**3.310.410.000**	**3.693.961.000**	**3.979.818.000**	**4.298.203.000**	**4.642.059.000**	**19.924.451.000**
Treasury Grant	1.400.410.000	1.559.748.000	1.713.904.000	1.688.203.000	1.732.059.000	**8.094.324.000**
Basic Incomes	1.900.000.000	2.124.213.000	2.255.914.000	2.600.000.000	2.900.000.000	**11.780.127.000**
Net Fınancıng	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	**50.000.000**
REVOLVING FUND	**4.800.000.000**	**5.335.000.000**	**5.950.000.000**	**6.675.000.000**	**7.800.000.000**	**30.560.000.000**
Forest Products Sale Income	4.600.000.000	5.115.000.000	5.700.000.000	6.400.000.000	7.500.000.000	**29.315.000.000**
Other Incomes	200.000.000	220.000.000	250.000.000	275.000.000	300.000.000	**1.245.000.000**
GENERAL TOTAL	**8.110.410.000**	**9.028.961.000**	**9.929.818.000**	**10.973.203.000**	**12.442.059.000**	**50.484.451.000**

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Strategic plan implementations will be presented with performance programs that will be prepared annually in line with the priorities of the strategic targets included in the plan. It will be supported by investment and revolving fund work programs and action plans transferred to the application by distributing the land by sector, budgets and projects.

The strategic plan monitoring and evaluation process will be carried out during the fiscal year and at the end of the year. Summary information on the activities to be carried out in this process is given below.

1. Monitoring and Evaluation Process

Fiscal Year Evaluation

Covers the work to reveal the level of resource use, the progress and performance achieved in the activities and / or projects carried out within the scope of the priority targets included in the strategic

plan and year performance program, the progress made in the performance indicators, the matters that might prevent the achievement of the targeted level and the risks, and take the necessary measures. In case of significant dformance indicator target values, necessary additional measures will be developed.

Evaluation at the End of the Fiscal Year

Covers the studies to be carried out to reveal whether performance targets have been reached, to analyze the causes of deviations in performance targets and to obtain information regarding performance results in the administrative activity reports to be prepared within the scope of accountability.

In this process, especially the strategies, performance targets, activities and / or projects and resource utilization will be emphasized, the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the purpose, target and performance indicators will be analyzed with the contribution of completed activities and / or projects to the determined strategic goals and objectives.

2. Duties, Authorities and Responsibilities

In the process of monitoring and evaluating the strategic plan, the main responsibility beyonds to the top manager. Responsibility for the targets in the pursuit of the developments and realizations achieved in the activities, activities and / or projects, and performance indicators and risks is in charge of the unit responsible. Responsibility for the consolidation and presentation of the reports received from the expenditure units towards the top manager is under the Head of Strategy Development Department.

In the evaluation process of the reports to be prepared after consolidating the information received from the expenditure units towards the targets, the responsibility lies with the Strategy Development Board. The Board will hold monitoring meetings in six-month periods and evaluation meetings in annual periods. As a result of these meetings, necessary measures will be introduced for the remaining period of the strategic plan period by the top manager.

The process of coordination of the meetings, secretariat services and subsequent documentation, will be carried out by the Strategy Development Department.

3. Preparation of Reports

During the strategic plan monitoring and evaluation process; A strategic plan monitoring report will be prepared by the end of July and a strategic plan evaluation report will be prepared by the end of February of the following year.

The prepared strategic plan evaluation report will be submitted to the relevant units until the end of March.

In the implementatiıon report to be prepared at the end of the strategic plan period, evaluations regarding the issues such as the sustainability of the results and the results will be included in the plan implementation process.

CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN TURKEY

CRITERIA 1 FOREST RESOURCES AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE GLOBAL CARBON CYCLE

K.1-N Policies, institutions and tools to sustain and develop forest resources and their contribution to the global carbon cycle

1.1. FOREST AND OTHER WOODLANDS
1.2. STANDING TREE GROWING STOCK AND INCREMENT
1.3. CARBON STOCK
1.4. FOREST CADASTRE
1.5. MANAGEMENT OF FOREST AREAS

CRITERIA 2 FORESTS HEALTH, VITALITY AND INTEGRITY

K.2-N Policies, institutions and tools to sustain the healt, vitality and integrity of forest ecosystems

2.1. FORETS AFFECTED BY NATURAL FACTORS
2.2. SILVICULTURAL ACTIVITIES
2.3. ANTHROPOGENIC DAMAGES
2.4. GRAZING DAMAGES
2.5. PERMISSION AND EASEMENTS
2.6. MONITORING OF AIR POLLUTION, CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS IN FORESTS
2.7. FOREST ROADS AND FACILITIES

CRITERIA3 FORESTS PRODUCTION CAPACITY AND FUNCTIONS

K.3-N Policies, institutions and tools to sustain and promote the production functions of forests

3.1. INCREMENT AND PRODUCTION
3.2. NON WOOD PRODUCTS AND SERVICES
3.3. CERTIFICATED FOREST

CRITERIA 4 FOREST BIODIVERSITY

K.4-N Policies, institutions and tools to sustain, protect and properly increase biodiversity in forest ecosystems

4.1. TREE SPECIES DIVERSITY
4.2. REJUVENATION
4.3. NATURALITY
4.4. INTRODUCED TREE SPECIES
4.5. DEAD WOOD
4.6. GENE SOURCES
4.7. DIVIDING FOREST INTO PIECES
4.8. FOREST TYPES UNDER THREAT
4.9. PROTECTED FORESTS
4.A.COMMON FOREST BIRD SPECIES
4.B.COMMON MAMMAL SPECIES

CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN TURKEY

CRITERIA 5 PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS OF FORESTS

K.5-N Policies, institutions and tools to sustain and properly improve the protection functions of forests in forest management

5.1. SOIL CONSERVATION FORESTS

5.2. WATER PROTECTION FORESTS

5.3. NATURAL DISASTER AND INFRASTRUCTURE CONSERVATION FORESTS

CRITERIA 6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS OF FORESTS

K.6-N Policies, institutions and tools to sustain socıo-economic functions of forests

6.1. CONTRIBUTION OF FORESTRY SECTOR TO GDP

6.2. SUPPLY REQUEST BALANCE OF FOREST PRODUCTS

6.3. EMPLOYMENT SIZE AND QUALITY IN FORESTRY SECTOR

6.4. FINANCIAL BALANCE OF FORESTRY

6.5. A SHARE ALLOCATED TO FORESTRY SECTOR FROM THE STATE BUDGET

6.6. THE SIZE OF THE FOREST DEPENDENT SOCIETY

6.7. BENEFICIARIES FROM RECREATION SERVICES

6.8. INCOME TRANSFER TO FOREST VILLAGERS FROM FORESTRY SECTOR

6.9. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, PUBLICATION AND TRAINING STUDIES

6.A. ACTIVITIES OF NGOs RELATED TO FORESTRY

6.B. FOREST COMMUNITY DISAGREEMENT

FORESTRY POLICY AND GOVERNANCE (N-QUALITATIVE INDICATORS)

1. National Forest Programs or equivalents
2. Institutional frameworks
3. Legal / legislative framework: National (and / or sub-national) and International commitments
4. Financial and economic instruments
5. Information and communication

GLOBAL GOALS IN FORESTRY

A special session on UNFF (United Nations Forestry Form) was held for the first time at the conference held in the UN (United Nations) on January 20, 2017; Working group proposals including the Strategic Plan for the UN Forests have been adopted.

The UN Strategic Plan 2017-2030 provides a global framework with actions at all levels for sustainable management of forests and non-forested woods, stopping forest degradation and forest degradation. In this special session, the following 6 Global Forest Objectives were adopted by the member countries.

Global Forest Goal 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation and contribute to the global effort of addressing climate change.

Global Forest Goal 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving livelihoods of forest-dependent people.

Global Forest Goal 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests.

Global Forest Goal 4: Mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management and strengthen scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships.

Global Forest Goal 5: Promote governance frameworks to implement sustainable forest management, including through the United Nations forest instrument, and enhance the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Global Forest Goal 6: Enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels, including within the United Nation system and across member organizations of Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as well as across sectors and relevant stakeholders.

T.C.
TARIM VE ORMAN BAKANLIĞI
Orman Genel Müdürlüğü

Ormancılıkta 1839 dan Bugüne

Sayı : 58024676-602.04.03/2675273 ...../12/2018
Konu : Stratejik Plan (2019-2023)

BAKANLIK MAKAMINA

Kamu İdarelerinde Stratejik Planlamaya İlişkin Usul ve Esaslar Hakkında Yönetmelik ekinde yer alan geçiş takvimine uygun olarak hazırlanan "Orman Genel Müdürlüğü 2010-2014 Stratejik Planı", ilgili Yönetmelikle belirlenen usul ve esaslar doğrultusunda; "2013-2017" ve "2017-2021" dönemlerini kapsayacak şekilde yenilenmiştir.

Cumhurbaşkanlığı Hükümet Sistemi ile birlikte bakanlıklar yeniden yapılandırılmış, açıklanan Cumhurbaşkanlığı 100 Günlük İcraat Programında; stratejik planların "2019-2023" dönemini kapsayacak şekilde yenilenmesi hususu yer almıştır.

5018 sayılı Kanun, ilgili Yönetmelik ve Cumhurbaşkanlığı 100 Günlük İcraat Programı kapsamında, Orman Genel Müdürlüğü 2017-2021 Stratejik Planı, 2019-2023 dönemini kapsayacak şekilde yenilenmiştir. Bu süreçte; Kalkınma Planı, Yeni Ekonomi Programı, Orta Vadeli Mali Plan ve diğer üst politika belgeleri ile ulusal ya da bölgesel strateji belgeleri ve eylem planlarında öngörülen temel politika, öncelik, hedef ve tedbirler dikkate alınmıştır.

Uygun görüldüğü takdirde; Genel Müdürlüğümüz 2017-2021 Dönemi Stratejik Planının yürürlükten kaldırılmasını, performans programı ve bütçe hazırlıklarında esas alınmak üzere hazırlanan Orman Genel Müdürlüğü 2019-2023 Stratejik Planının yürürlüğe konulmasını,

Olurlarınıza arz ederim.

Bekir KARACABEY
Genel Müdür

Uygun Görüşle Arz Ederim.
...../12/2018
Akif ÖZKALDI
Bakan Yardımcısı

12 Aralık 2018
O L U R
...../12/2018
Dr. Bekir PAKDEMİRLİ
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REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
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